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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak's, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES
MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7981	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6503	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
2nd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7981	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CARTHAGE	7556	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Feb, 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,048	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,905	G. Raicich	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	H. Reisner	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Steele and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Fortnightly Sailings (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	R. Radonicich	26th Dec 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Custom House St. Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 7th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & Co
DWARKA	1,696	Thur. 3rd Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Dec.	5 a. m. (direct),

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bussire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 2,369 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

2nd December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,305	Barogo	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,895	Guinonet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb, 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 765 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning *vice* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 160 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

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AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki,	30th Nov	13th Dec.
KAGISHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec, 1909,
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND
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OINTMENT
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AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
(HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

[illegible] London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India. [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Futticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

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CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Seujna (Port Arthur)	
London		

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Distillers to H.M. the King.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Rossinets and Chestnuts, Italian Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).
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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.
Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.
SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co..
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 3s. 3d. & 6s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hurry and overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., &c. Its practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) by the Secretary to VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Ltd., 57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, and Poona.

See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, also from LONDON, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF BENARES."

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Ship's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Horse Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 5th December, 1908, the TIMINGS of the Nos. 157 Down and 158 Up Passenger Trains will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED, between BOMBAY and IGATPURI.

For full particulars apply to the Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...75,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in April 1909, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of May 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least half of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of April 1909, and the remainder before the 1st of May, 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.
Java—Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway ; the Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1908-1909.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1908, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... ,, 2	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telegraphic Address No. 838.

...GET BOMBAY. By James ... Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay ...

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BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE.

First in the Field with the OLYMPIC GAMES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Series III

1. Steeple Chasing
2. High Jumping
3. Goal Jumping
4. High Diving
5. Water Polo Final.

We have the Original Stadium Pictures. Special Dramatic Film,

THE WRECKERS,

A Realistic and Vivid Story of Criminal Life. New Films.

For Kotes-Heath	MR. Bonnys Sutars.
Constantinople	Unique Disguise
A Suffragate's Life	A Quiet Fun
Tulips	A Modern Samson.

Our Machine is operated by Electricity, absolutely no flickering.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.

FULL THEATRE BAND WITH SCENIC EFFECTS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF The Most Thrilling Events of the World, The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery, AND THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowlegged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

SALE OF a very Valuable Bungalow with out-houses on an extensive piece of land and garden, at Mazagon, next to Mazagon Castle.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and CO., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell the undermentioned, property by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Alex Williams (deceased), the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st March, 1907, and made between the said Mr. Alex Williams of the one part, and the said mortgagees of the other part, and the further charge, dated 10th April 1907 endorsed thereon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 2569 square yards or thereabouts together with one storied large bungalow, out-houses, stable and a well situate at Mazagon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the Mazagon Road, on the West by the property of the Honourable Sir Vithaldass Damoder Thakersey, and on the north by a passage, and on the south by the property now and lately occupied by the Arch-Bishop of Bombay, and Registered in the Book of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16251, Old Survey No. 3622, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under Ward E. No. 4769 (1) and Street or building No. 2, and demised by the Secretary of the State for India in Council for 99 years at the rent of Rs. 6-11-11 per annum, from the 5th January, 1865.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Manecklal, solicitors, at their office, No. 40 Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 38, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the S. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1908, at 1 p.m., at the S. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of India rubber scrap, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, leather scrap, wheels and axles, and tyres, medical instruments, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, earthenware pans, old files, tubes, empty oil cakes and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials, have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Re. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 2DN DECEMBER, 1908.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three Lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ARTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGH and FRUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROPIO CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND 'XMAS BARGAIN.—Indian Native State STAMPS of 200 varities for Rs. 75. The buyer of one collection will get a fine set of Persian Stamps free. Apply to A. K. ESSAJEE, 28 Church Gate Street, opposite Mongini Brother, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 388, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 5 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation equips the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Customers the expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FRENCH LADY would like to hear of PUPILS or morning engagement : coaches for Staff College Exam. Apply Box No. 655, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2 Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 51, Ch. G. St, (Fire Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of Februaty, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Drawing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Place of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3 Indefinite Future

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 each issue.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5 ; Rs. 10-8 ; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5 ; 7-8 ; 10-8 : fresh supply just received.—PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in front of sea, at Nepean Sea Road, at Rs. 175 per mensem and a shop at Hornby Road, on the ground floor of Mahomed Building. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available. Enquiries at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mendon Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice ! ! !
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HAND-CARTS,
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DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummam Street. } BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Machinery, accessories, stores, etc. of the Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)

Under instructions from Mr. Lalee Narainjee, the liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 2nd December, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The complete plant of the Cotton and Woollenpressing Machinery with a quantity of stores and accessories contained in the abovenamed Press, which has been disconnected and stored in a godown.

Printed lists in detail of the Machinery, etc., and the conditions of sale, can be had on application from the Auctioneers, or from the Liquidator at the registered office of the Company, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF HOSIERY, GURNSEYS, SHAWLS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Joseph, Oommer Haji Joseph, Salaman Haji Joseph, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim and Ali Mahomed Ebrahim, Bombay Cutchee Memons, traded as opposite Mangaldas Market and at Chukla, under the name of Ebrahim Haji Joseph and Noor Mahomed Ebrahim, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street near Jakeria Musjid, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—A large lot of ladies' and gents' socks and stockings in great varieties, gurnseys, whole and under shirts, towels, children's frocks, hoods, bibs, etc., shawls, bodies, handkerchiefs, shop's furniture, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near the Tram Terminus, next to Portuguese Church, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several articles by Wimbridge, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom sofas and chairs, marbletopped tables and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cut glassware, plates, candelabras, bronze figures, table ornaments, jardinieres, large size Milner's safe, screens, revolving top office table, table and hanging lamps, ice box with refrigerator, valuable books, open carved blackwood chairs, crockeryware, copper pots, water boiler, Elswick gent's bicycle, gramophone with 3 dozen records, awstoned cabinet symphonica, with 18 sine music desks, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, crockery-stand, teapoys, drawingroom sofas and chairs suite, cabinets, book case, marble-topped tables and teapoys, Brussel's carpets, table ornament figures, velvet framed overmantles, standing lamps, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirahs, clothespress, chest of drawers, revolving top office table, engravings, glasses

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co's steamer Africa 2,565 tons, Captain P. Badessich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengrs.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Feroozi, 2,005 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 921 pilgrims.

THE steamer Alexandria, 2,194 tons, Captain A. G. Fry, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool via Durbun, Karachi &c., with ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Benares 4,320 tons Captain D. Marrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulemba 1,607 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, &c., with a general cargo, 3 cases opium and the following passengers.—Mrs. O'Sewell, Mr. Muller, Mrs. Byrne, Lieut. Bevridge 3 native officers. 6 natives and 465 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3,048 tons Captain F. W. Barber will sail to-day for Beypore etc with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Woolwich 1,845 tons Captain A Stoker will sail to-day for Fleetwood with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rauenfels 3,523 tons, Captain R. Kripner will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda 3,360 tons Captain J. Robertson will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

I M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 1

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Africa .....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Do ciet .....P & O Co
Anchinblac.....2397 Mair .....Bunbury
Bahadur .....2946 Cabbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
City of Benares...4320 Morrison .....K Nixon & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselburn.....M M & Co
Chyebassa.....3992 Wadge.....M Mackenzie & Co
City of London...5693 Wlish .....Antwerp ..... 3-12 .. K Nixon & Co
Delhi.....4783 Andrews .....P & O Co
Egypt .....4178 Summers...London...5-12 P & O Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....The Bombay Co
Ino corva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor .....4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lewada .....2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Onda.....3410 Dargo .....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Ramufela .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Rohilla .....Smith.....Soupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Mitchell.....R A Willis
Visigoth.....2613 Buie .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Beawada	3270	Lebrocq	Stream	1-12	M M &Co
D & E Colaba	2399	Robertson	ant	2 12	M M & Co
K Prasident	2086	Muhlbaur	Zanzibar	4-12	A S & Co
L Ipswich	516	Pigot	Jedah	6-12	S Shah S N & Co
N Woolwich	1845	Stoker	Fleetwood	2-12	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1866	Micholsen	Zanzibar	14-12	A Strandes
P Rinaldo	2792	Pickring	Hull	2-12	F M & Co
Q Mohammadi	1352	Primrose	Jeddah	4-12	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Mackinum	3049	Burber	Chittagong	2-12 F M & Co
2	Olympia	3269	O'borne	L'pool	11-12 W & A Graham & Co
3	Islanda	3361	Robertson	K'chi	2-12 M M & Co
4	Sandoo Hall	3293	Main	Hull	3-12 K Nixon & Co
5	Alexandria	2194	Fry	D'kirk	12-12 K N & Co
8	Santhia	3331	Thomson	K'chi	2-12 M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	27-2-09 P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Cutbush	Bussch	3-12
16	Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste	5-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahmed	B'Nagar...2-12
Indranati	513	Fakeera	N F

M W D D

Vellore.....3118 Pattie ...Logal ...7-12 T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Alexandria s	Fry	L'pool, Sept 26
Dec. 1	City of Benares s..	Morrison	L'pool, Nov 6
	Bulimba s	Butler	Bushire, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Hidalgo s	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi
	Cy of Manchester.	Finlay	D'kirk via K'chi
	Naseri s	Le Miere ...	Persia Gulf, &c
	Warburn s	Schmidt	Karachi
	Firooz s	Watson	Jedah
	Africa s	Badessich ...	Trieste

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Islanda, Robertson, for Karachi.
" Rauenfels, Kripner, for Calcutta,
" Woolwich, Stoker, for Fleetwood.
" Clan Mackinnon, Barber, for Beypor.

The steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 29th ulto.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Aden on the 30th November and expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 51 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 39 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 7,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 70 cwts oldrubber, C Macdonald and Co; 1,337 cwts oil cake, J Jafferboy; 100 cwts dillseed, Baner Kause; 65 cwts tallow, H A Oomer.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 bales skins, R M Kooka; 166 cwts mother of pearl shells, K N Meanee and Co; 78 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 99 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 9 bales skins, H R H Osman; 10 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn; 22 bales skins, H A Oomer; 70 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 bales skins, H N and H Kuss; 1 bale carpe Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, 6,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj; 4,200 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alexandria s—800 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 2,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Vellore s—7,750 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Bamankua Manganese Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—110 balles cotton, A Blaschcok and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—5 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 42 cwts dryfruits, Fook Kee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Essaye s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday next the 5th December and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

508.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Thursday the 3rd December at 7 p. m.

510.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 6th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd December.

579.—Detail for the week ending 5th instant :—

To-day Wednesday 2nd inst.—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 3rd inst.—"I" "K" and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 4th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

580—Musketry—Saturday 5th inst—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "O" "C" "F" Coy. for Class Firing.

2 Sunday 6th inst—The Range will be available for Class Firing.

581.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No 6561 Vol E Gindill

582. Strength—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength :—

No 6471 Cyclist G Moores, "E" Coy.
No 6404 Vol R Marrs, "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	1	12	10 p.m.	2	25
Suez	1	2	30 p.m.	0	30

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haiti (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haiti Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince(27-11-08).

THE King has ordered that Mr. Richard Frederick Cavendish and Mr. John Spencer Cavendish, brothers of the present Duke of Devonshire, shall enjoy the same title, rank, and precedence as if their father, the late Lord Edward Cavendish, had survived the late Duke of Devonshire and thereby succeeded to the title of Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Devonshire's brothers will accordingly be entitled, by courtesy, to be styled Lord Richard Cavendish and Lord John Cavendish.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain

NO Permanganate of Potash.

INSIST on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, CONWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANE-BROWN—November 27, at Benares, to Mr and Mrs. H. Lane-Brown, a daughter.

SYER—November 25, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain H. H. Syer, 31st Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMALE—HOBSON—November 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. E. E. Beason, M. A., Frederick T. Smale, only son of the late Thomas Smale, of Plymouth, to Susannah, (Susy) second daughter of Robert Hobson, of Drumnasoo, Portadown, Co., Armagh.

DEATH.

CLARKE—November 24, at Shahjahanpur, of malaria fever, Dagmar Violet Margaret, daughter of Staff Sergt. J. G. and Mrs. Clarke, Supply and Transport Corps, aged 2 months.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.

IS CURED BY

CHIRETTONES,

WHICH ARE

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m, 6-58s. Low water, 1-0s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture on "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay," 6 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 1st, First Quarter, 3h. 14·4m. a.m.; Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14·1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42·5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19·7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9·9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 3.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, adjourned Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings, 4 and 4-15 p. m. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 7-13m., 8-18s. Low water, 0-51m., 1-55a.

Friday, December 4.—P. and O. steamer Arabia, with English mails of 20th November, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Empire Bazaar, Town Hall 4 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 57m. Sun Sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-43a.

Saturday, December 5.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-9m., 10-11a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-24a.

Sunday, December 6.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-55m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-3a.

Monday, December 7.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

Tuesday, December 8.—Rafalewske's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Chiefs of Kurundwad and Katosan left Bombay on Monday for their respective states.

MILL STRIKE.—As a demand for higher wages by the mill-hands of the Asar Virji Mill at Ferguson Road was not granted, about 125 of the operatives refused to work and have gone on strike.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa. Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

THEFT IN PHULESHWAR.—A report has been made to the Police by Mr. Chunilal Damodhar, a Hindu residing in the Cathedral Street Bhuleshwar, that ornaments worth about Rs. 15,000 have been stolen from his house sometime during Monday night.

CONTRABAND MEAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Dr. Britto, Deputy Health Officer, charged 12 natives of low caste with importing contraband meat into Bombay. The accused were arrested on the junction of Vincent and Niagam roads, when coming along the pipe line from Coorla.

The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 50 each with the alternative of 45 days' simple imprisonment.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaudaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Overture	Koing Stephen	Beethoven
Romance	Stanchen	Czibulka
Selection	Il Trevatore	Verdi
Gavotte	The way of the Heart	Paul Linche
Reminiscences of	Scotland	Godfrey
Valse	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin	Gung'l

A WRONG IMPRESSION.—Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. point out to us that in our issue of November 9th we published an account of the fire which took place at the Churchgate Station caused by the igniting of petrol used in connection with the system of lighting, and ask us to state that the lighting plant at the Churchgate Station had no connection with the well-known "20th Century Light," for which they are the agents in Bombay and Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., in Calcutta, Bengal. An impression has got abroad that the lighting plant at the Churchgate Station was in some way associated with the 20th Century Light, which is not the case. The 20th Century Light is installed at Kalyan Station on the G. I. P. Railway.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—On Saturday the members of the Hindu Gujrati Stree Mandal visited this orphanage. The ladies, nearly two hundred in number, arrived at the orphanage at 4-30 p.m. in a reserved train and in carriages and motors. Mr. B. R. Divatia, B. A., Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwala, B. A., LL. B., and Mr. Laximidas Mehta accompanied the ladies. Dr. Kamat, the Superintendent, and Mr. D.N. Shukla, B. A., the Head-Master, were present at the gates to welcome the fair visitors. The ladies were shown round the whole orphanage by Mrs. Savitribai Kamat, Dr. Kamat and Mr. Shukla, and expressed their satisfaction at the efficient management of the institution. The visitors then retired to the specious hall of the orphanage where Mr. Kamdar, Solicitor, was present to welcome the ladies on behalf of the Managing Committee. After the recitations, dialogues and gymnastic feats of the orphans were over amidst mirth and admiration of the audience, Mr. Motiwala announced a generous donation of Rs. 500 to the orphanage by Shethji Motilal Dr. Zaveri and a sum of above Rs. 200 was collected on the spot to supply the school furniture and other necessaries of the institution. Mr. Kamdar then thanked the ladies on behalf of the Managing Committee and described the origin and the present state of the orphanage. Mrs. Manibai thanked the Managing Committee on behalf of the Stree Mandal and expressed her admiration at the zeal and generosity of the Honorary Secretaries Shethji Ruttonsee Mulji and R. B. Keshauji Nathoo Sailor.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The B. Sc. Degree.

The results of the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. were declared yesterday. The following are the successful candidates :—

First Class.—Nadir Adarji Masani. Second Class.—Narayen Vishnu Joshi, Merwan Sorabji Kapadia, Popatlal Govindlal Shah, Kaikhesru Pestonji Siner, and Magan Ratanji Vidyarthi.

PASS CLASS.—Bulakh, Vinayak Ganesh; Dhebar, Shankarprasad Venishankar; Ghanekar, Vithal Vaman; Godbole, Narsinh Narayan; Gupte, Mahadev Khanderao; Paranjpe, Mahadev Ramchandra; Parikh, Jethalal Nathalal; Patel, Eusufji Ishakji; Sahasrabudhe, Dattatraya Lakshman; Tambe, Gangadhar Ramchandra.

A FASHIONABLE "NAVJOT."

A fashionable gathering was held in the Albless Baugh, on Monday evening, the occasion being the ceremony know as "Navjot" for receiving Miss Freny Dastur, the daughter of Dr. Dara M. Dastur, into the Zoroastrian religion. A large number of Parsee, European and other ladies and gentlemen were present. It was a representative and cosmopolitan assembly including members of the professions. Among the Parsee families were the Petits, the Readymoneys, Wadias, Pandays, Godrijes, Dadysetts, etc.

After the ceremony was concluded the European and other non-Zoroastrian guests were served with light refreshments, while the Parsees were entertained to a sumptuous dinner.

Guests were then entertained to some classical singing and the concert continued until the small hours of the morning.

THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.

The following Press Note has been issued :—The following Resolution, dated 20th November regarding the appointment of a Committee to investigate certain matters connected with the imports of foreign spirits into Bombay, is published for general information :—

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of A. C. Logan, Esquire, I. C. S. (Chairman), the Honourable Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chunilal H. Setalvad, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Samuel A. Powell, Esquire, B.A., M.B.,M. Ch., Police Surgeon, & Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to investigate the following matters connected with the imports of foreign spirits into Bombay :—

(1) The extent to which crude potato and similar spirit, or liquors manufactured from such spirit are imported into Bombay, and their ports of origin

(2) The destination of these imports ;

(3) Their treatment by importers, and the various derivatives which are sold as spirits or wines ;

(4) Their descriptions when sold in foreign liquor shops ;

(5) The present consumption of foreign liquor : whether it tends to increase and what classes consume it ;

(6) Whether any restrictions on the sale of foreign liquor beyond those now in force are desirable ;

(7) Whether correct description should be required as a condition of retail vend ;

(8) Whether the liquors described under (1) are more harmful to Indians than country spirits manufactured under supervision.

PROPOSAL has been made at Flint to present Mr. Lloyd-George with the freedom of that ancient borough in recognition of his services in passing the Patents Act, which has brought thither a large German manufacturing concern.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays
Blotters
Butter Dishes
Cigarette Cases
Card Cases
Flower Pots
Hat Pin Stands
Inkstands

Letter Cases
Money Boxes
Pin Cushions
Smokers Sets
Shaving Mirrors
Teapots
Trays
Vases

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THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st November give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. More rain is reported to be needed in Meerut, Aligarh and part of the western submontane tract and of the hills. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are approaching completion. Germination of spring crops has been satisfactory. Malarial fever is generally abating but is still prevalent in many districts. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices have fallen in 15 districts but are on the whole stationary. Fodder and supplies are ample.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall nil. Rain is needed in Ambala, Rawalpindi and parts of Sialkot. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average. They are below average in Gujranwala, Jhang and on unirrigated land in Mianwali. The outturn of cotton is generally below average. Maize is below average in Lahore and Lyallpur and jour, great millet, moth and rasng in Mianwali. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactorily but are somewhat late in Rohtak, Ambala and parts of Lahore and Mianwali. Gram and barley have been damaged by insects in Gurgaon and cotton in Gujranwala. Grass-hoppers are damaging wheat and gram in parts of Shahpur. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Punjab but is abating in several districts. Prices are high and show a slight upward tendency. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rainfall nil. Rain is now needed for unirrigated tracts. Standing crops are generally good throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and the yield is expected to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Spring sowings continue. Fooder is sufficient. The water supply in canals is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except that cattle disease is reported in one village of the Bannu tahsil. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province. Cholera is also reported in one village of the Bannu tahsil. Prices are nearly stationary except bajra which shows a slight tendency to fall. Prices:—Wheat 8½ to 12½; gram 9½ to 12½; maize 10 to 17½ and bajra 14 to 14½ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Harvesting of autumn crops continues. In some places spring sowings are in progress and where they have germinated are doing well. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are high in most places but have fallen by 1 to 3 seers in Sirohi, Partabgarh, Tonk and Bundi; they have however risen slightly in Kishangarh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. Harvesting of autumn crops continued in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand. Spring sowings are in progress elsewhere. The wheat crop is withering for want of moisture in parts of Bhopal. Juar has been partially damaged in parts of Indore and Malwa and other crops in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkhand; have risen in Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere. Poppy sowing continued in Bhopal and lands are being prepared in Indore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather was clear and cool. Moderate to heavy dews benefited spring crops in Demoh, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Bhandara. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops were in progress all over the Provinces. Germination is satisfactory but in Chanda rain is required for both autumn and spring crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good. In Wardha cotton plants are withering and a shower of rain is much needed. In Saugor, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur and Bilaspore rain would materially improve the prospects of spring crops. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat remained stationary in 15 districts; rice in 10 and juar and gram in 17. In Jubbulpora, Mandala and Seoni wheat fell by 1-4 to 1 seer per rupee and rose in Hoshangabad by 1-4 seer. Juar sells cheaper in Nimar and Amraoti by 2 seers and 1 seer respectively. Rice rose in Balaghat by 1 seer and in Drug by 1-4 seer; while in Bilaspore it fell by 1½ seers; elsewhere prices fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops continue. Sowing of spring crops is proceeding and germination is successful. A shower needed in Chhuikhadan and Raj-Nandgaon. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—Kodon in Kawardha fell by 1 seer per rupee. Rice became dearer in Raigarh and Bastar by 1-2 seer and 2 seers respectively and cheaper by 1-2 seer in Karwadha. Gram and rice fell n Korea by 1 seer.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 8,735, a decrease of 2,579. The only districts now affected are Bengal (4,633). The Central Provinces (3,314) and Bombay (691).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 1.

A depression is still shown over the Andaman Sea, but it has had very little influence on the weather conditions, which continue unsettled in the South-West of the Bay.

Rain has fallen on the East Coast, south of Madras, the principal amounts being one and half inches at Negapatam and three quarters at Pamban.

Moderate to heavy clouds persist in the extreme South-East of the Peninsula, Skies are clear in the west of the country; humidity and temperature are normal, or in defect.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in the South-East of Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ambala, but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal in the north Punjab and lower than usual over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen, both the maximum and minimum being now in defect generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect in Lower Sind. Both day and night temperatures are normal in Sind and lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum is below the average except at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen, but while it remains generally normal during the day, it is lower than usual at night over nearly the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in moderate to large defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual. Day temperature is generally normal, but night temperature has again fallen and is low over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Weather continues disturbed in the south-west of the Bay, rainfall having been general. Negapatam reports rough seas and the winds are also increasing in force on the south Madras Coast. More showers may again be received there. Elsewhere weather has been fine and is likely to remain so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to-date.
Bushire	81·1	64·6	...	0·15
Jask (27th)	77·8	63·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	78·3	68·1	...	0.00
Multan	74·3	47·6	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	69·9	36·9	...	0·00
Lahore	75·9	42·7	...	0·00
Sirsa	75·3	45·6	...	0·00
Ambala	74·5	45·0	...	0·15
Delhi	74·2	50·7	...	0·00
Agra	75·0	48·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	75·8	47·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	77·5	55·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	77·4	47·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	77·1	47·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	78·1	44·8	...	0.00
Karachi	80·5	58·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	76·4	44·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	76·7	44·1	...	0·16
Kotah	78·5	51·1	...	0·00
Bhnj	79 6	53·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	84·8	69·2	...	0·00
Veraval	80·7	62·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	86·9	58·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	86 6	51·5	...	0·00
Surat	88·1	58·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	87 6	57·2	...	0·00
Deesa	86·2	48·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	77·0	49·8	...	0·00
Indore	78 6	52·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	75·0	41·3	...	0 00
Saugor	74·6	58·0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	78·6	54·9	...	0·03
Khandwa	82·7	54·1	...	0·07
Akola	83·2	57·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	81·3	55·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	80 6	54·6	...	0·00
Chanda	80 0	53·0	...	0·00
Bhpur	77 7	57·1	...	0·00
Bombay	86·7	71·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90 8	66·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	86·0	69·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·3	65·0	...	0.00
Malegaon	83·9	54 6	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	80·4	54·0	...	0·00
Poona	82·0	56·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·3	56·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	84·7	61·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	80·8	59·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	81·2	58·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·9	55·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	81·8	56·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	91·2	71·9	...	0·03
Calicut	87·3	73·1	...	0·54
Cochin	88·7	74·8	...	1·21
Colombo	87·5	72·5	...	3·70
Masulipatam	86·2	69·6	...	0·03

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE COBRA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—According to my dictionary, the Cobra de Cabello ("Naia tripudians") is a reptile of the most venomous nature. This, like many other things, the dictionary says, is not strictly true. There exists snakes whose bite is far more poisonous than that of the cobra. The common krait, for example, is four times as venomous, and yet the bite of this little reptile is mild as compared with that of the sea snake, which should be carefully distinguished from the sea-serpent of the "silly season." But let us not quarrel with the writer of the dictionary; he did his best. The cobra is quite venomous enough for all practical purposes to merit the title of "the most venomous." A fair bite kills a dog in from five minutes to an hour. Notwithstanding the lethal nature of his bite, the cobra is said by all who know him intimately to be a gentle, timid creature. Sulkiness in his worst vice. In captivity he sometimes sulks to such a degree as to starve to death unless food be pushed down his gullet The cobra is a reptile who prefers retiring gracefully to facing the foe. It is only when driven into a corner that he strikes, and then apparently he does so with the utmost reluctance. Nicholson writes:—"A cobra standing at bay can be readily captured; put the end of a stick gently across his head and bear it down to the ground by a firm and gradual pressure. He will not resist. Then place the stick horizontally across his neck and take him up. You must not dawdle about this; sharp is the word, when dealing with with snakes, and they have as much respect for firm and kind treatment as contempt for timidity and irresolution." "There is very little danger," he adds, "about handing this snake; nerve is all that is required." I have no doubt that this is all true. It is certainly borne out by the nonchalance with which an Indian, who is accustomed to snakes, will put is hand into a basket of cobras and pull one out. There are however, some things the doing of which I prefer to leave to others, and one of these is the handling venomous snakes. There is always the colubrine equivalent of the personal equation to taken into consideration. Those fondness of playing with fire takes the form of snake-charming will do well to operate upon light-coloured specimens, for experience has taught those who handle snakes that dark-coloured varieties are worse-tempered than those of paler hue. In some unaccountable manner blackness seems to be correlated with evil temper. Another word of warning. A snake has a longer reach than might be anticipated. On one occasion, wishing to show how the cobra strikes, I walked up to within a yard or two of one standing at bay and threw a clod of earth at him. He struck, and his head came unpleasantly near to my legs!

The cobra is a species of considerable interest to the zoologist. In the first place, several varieties exist. Some cobras have no figure marked on the hood, others display a pattern like a pair of spectacles, while others show a monocle. There are known respectively as the anocellate the binocellate, and the monocellate varieties. The binocellate form is most frequently met with. It is found all over India. It is the only variety that occurs in Madras and the one most commonly found in Bombay and North-Western India. The great majority of the cobras that dwell in Central India belong to the anocellate variety. This form is also found on the frontier from Afghanistan to Sikkim. The monocellate variety is the common cobra of Bengal, Burma and China. There can be but little doubt that the cobra is a form undergoing active evolution. "Naia tripudians" appears to be splitting up into three species. The spectacled cobra is probably the ancestral form. The black anocellate variety seems best adapted to the climatic conditions of the Central Provinces, while the pale binocellate form thrives in Southern India. It is possible that these external characteristics are in some way correlated with adaptability to particular environments. Curiously enough, brown, yellow and black varieties of the African cobra ("Naia haje") exist. Some species of birds display a similar phenomenon. The Coucal or crow-pheasant, for for example, is divided up into three local races. most naturalists are agreed that geographical isolation has been an important factor in the making of some species. Exactly why this should be so has yet to be explained.

Another interesting feature of the genus "Naia" is the dilatable neck or hood. Of what use is this to its possessor? Naturalists, or at least those of them who sit at home in easy chairs and formulate theories, have an answer to this question. They assert that the hood has a protective value. A cobra when at bay raises the anterior portion of its body, expands its hood and hisses. This is supposed to terrify those animals which witness the demonstration. Thus Professor Poulton writes:—"The cobra warns an intruder chiefly by attitude and the broadening of its flattened neck the effect being heightened in some species by the 'spectacle.'" Unfortunately for this hypothesis no creature with the possible exception of man appears to be in the least alarmed at this display. Dogs regard it as a huge joke. Of this I have satisfied myself again and again for when out coursing at Mutteo we frequently came across cobras, which the dogs used invariably to chase, and we sometimes had great difficulty to keep the dogs off, since they seemed to be unaware that the creature was venomous. Colonel Cunningham's experience has been similar. He writes:—"Sporting dogs are very apt to come to grief when cobras abound, as there is something very alluring to them in the sight of a large snake when it sits up nodding and snarling; and it is often difficult to come up in time to prevent the occurrence of irreparable mischief." He also states that many ruminants have a great animosity to snakes and are prone to attack any that they may come across. We must further bear in mind that even if the cobra does bite his adversary, this will avail him nothing, for the bite itself is not painful, and before poison begins to act he will have been killed.

Thus, it seems to me that neither the hood nor the venom is protective. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how it is that the poison fangs have been evolved. The venom, of course, soon renders a small victim quiescent and so makes the swallowing of it easier than would otherwise be the case. But non-venomous snakes experience no difficulty in swallowing their prey. Moreover, in order that natural selection can explain the genesis and perfecting of an organ it is not sufficient to show that the perfected organ is of use. We must demonstrate that from its earliest beginning the organ in question has all along given its possessor sufficient advantage in the struggle for existence to effect his preservation when his fellows have been killed.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

THE "STATESMAN":—Sir Andrew Fraser's recent Resolution upon Public Instruction in Bengal is a meagre and uninspiring review of the Educational history of the past year, and it is well-nigh impossible to obtain from it any adequate idea of what is being done in Educational affairs. It is made the vehicle, however, for public pronouncements on two important questions. One of these is an appeal for the co-operation of parents and guardians in restraining youths from a precocious meddling with politics. The Director of Public Instruction had expressed a belief that parents and the managers of schools and colleges had begun to realise the folly of "allowing students and schoolboys to interest themselves actively in politics while they are still under instruction, or of entrusting their education to teachers whose influence tends in that direction." The Lieutenant-Governor apparently is not sure whether this belief is warranted by the facts, but he expresses an emphatic hope that parents will assist the Government to "protect boys and students" from ruining their prospects in life by neglecting their studies, for the pursuit of political ideas which are pernicious in themselves and which they are unable to understand." These observations are admirable so far as they go, and it may be hoped that they will effect their purpose. But, should there be a recrudescence, it may become necessary that disciplinary action should be taken against individual boys who systematically exercise a bad influence over their fellows, as well as against teachers who carry on a mischievous political propaganda. A professor or teacher who gives a political bias to his discourses that is subversive of law and order is guilty of a grave breach of trust, and is plainly unfit for his responsible post. In England a schoolmaster, in an institution supported or aided with public funds, would find himself in a serious predicament if he endeavoured to use his position to air seditious views, and indeed many school authorities make no active or public part whatever in politics. In this country, the results of schoolboy politics being what they have been, a similar regulation would seem to be even more necessary.

The other matter on which the Lieutenant-Governor obviously wishes to elicit public opinion is his conviction that the future progress of education in Bengal must be governed largely by private liberality. The Director of Public Instruction points out in his Annual Report that the demands of education far outreach the present resources, and in commenting upon this statement Sir Andrew Fraser reiterates the opinion which he expressed upon a similar observation in the last Quinquennial Report. His Honor holds that in the circumstances "genuine progress must in great measure depend on the amount of private financial assistance to Educational institutions which may be forthcoming." That private benefactors may find in Education a worthy object for their generosity is indisputable. Alike in England and in America wealthy men have come forward to build and equip universities, laboratories, and schools, to found chairs and establish scholarships; and they have done so because they realise that they can confer no boon so permanent or far-reaching as educational facilities. We cordially acknowledge the generosity which has thus far been shown towards the University of Calcutta, and we trust that the example of past benefactors will find many large-hearted imitators. But we hold most strongly that the Government has no right to rely upon eleemosynary assistance of this kind to relieve it of its primary responsibilities. Sir Andrew Fraser would hesitate to say that the improvement of the police, or of public sanitation, must depend on the liberality of private benefactors: yet there is no good reason for distinguishing in this respect between Education and other public needs. If money is not readily available it must be found; and among thoughtful observers there is a growing conviction that one of the first problems awaiting the attension of the new Lieutenant-Governor is that of increasing the public revenue, so as to make it more adequate to the requirements of Bengal. Education is undergoing many changes, and every development means additional expense. The Government Colleges require to be brought up to the new standard, at an increased cost. The social life in which they are at present so deficient necessitates the erection of buildings and institutions in which the corporate spirit can be evolved and maintained. Sir Andrew Fraser while regretting that there is so little corporate spirit of social life in the Presidency College, has nevertheless decided, mainly on financial grounds, in favour of retaining the present site, though it is obvious that where the College now stands the cultivation of a social life is impossible, even if the bare requirements of modern scientific teaching can be satisfied. It will be interesting to see whether the new Lieutenant-Governor will endorse this view. Meanwhile a comprehensive scheme for the training of teachers has been sacrificed, on the ground of excessive cost; and it is clear that many other proposals will be mutilated or delayed for similar reasons, for the Resolution closes with the significant remark that it is "of the first importance that the funds at the disposal of the Department should be allotted with the greatest care and after careful consideration of the respective merits of various schemes and institutions." We do not know what was the need for such a caution to the Department at the present time but unless the circumstances were such as to justify it, it strikes us as being as superfluous as it is unusual, not to say impertinent.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

THE "BALUCHISTAN GAZETTE":—The tone of determination in the Viceroy's recent speeches is very welcome as it is time firm steps were taken to suppress the anarchism which, under the present mild measures adopted for its suppression, has been surreptitiously increasing in India.

If Lord Minto carries his words into effect he will be strongly supported by the Home Government as the people of Britain realise that a swift and stringent law is necessary when dealing with the King-Emperor's disloyal subjects who, if not checked, will gradually become a source of peril to all loyal communities in this country who faithfully serve the British Crown.

Sedition, like a slow canker, is gradually eating its way into the home circle of families who by its means are almost unconsciously influenced by a viled system of anarchism as harmful to the younger generation as the more violent demonstrations—and it will be this younger generation who in future years will be the chief sufferers from the effects of the present subtle growth of sedition in India.

If for no other reason, on their account alone prompt measures should be taken for the eradication of this secret crime, for what would now be a comparatively easy task for the Government of India might as time goes on become difficult.

It is not likely that the British Government will stand by and see the innocent contaminated by the guilty, or the innocent made to suffer for the guilty The baneful influence must be withdrawn from the children of India, and if Lord Minto considers that special tribunals are necessary for this purpose his suggestions should at once be adopted. Both the Viceroy and Lord Morley agree that reform proposals should not be postponed, and in this they have decided with strength and wisdom, for promptitude is essential in dealing with anarchists, and more lenient measures having failed, special legislation should be resorted to.

So far, there has been an inclination to "Spare the rod and spoil the child." But the time has come for the punishment to be meted out according to the crime, and for a strong and unhesitating arm to be raised in just chastisement.

We have an example before us in the growth and spread of anarchism in Russia and there should be no hesitation in adopting drastic measures to stamp out anarchism in its early stage in India. The welfare and the honour of the people of this country must be the first consideration. India is a great Empire and her greatness must be upheld by strength and justice, by saving innocent communities from the slur that rests on a single unworthy section whose criminal conspiracies are abhorrent to every loyal subject under the British Crown.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MINTO ON THE SITUATION.

THE "Indian Spectator":—H. E. the Viceroy's speech at Lucknow must have filled the despondent sections of the Native as well as European community in Bengal with hopes of the "reign of terror" in that province being brought to a speedy close. The strong man is generally silent: words not only dissipate energy, but they sometimes create unnecessary opposition and embarrass well-directed activity. Yet in times of public danger, the silence of the rulers promotes despair in the ranks of those who wish to help actively or even by passive sympathy the maintenance of law and order. The public sentiment against crime is apt to waver and languish if the Government's own determination to suppress it does not impress itself on the minds of the people. Since the passing of the Criminal Newspapers Act at Simla the Viceroy had no occasion to speak in the strident notes uttered by him at Lucknow. Lord Minto and Sir Andrew Fraser are great believers in patience and what medical men might call Nature's ways of self-healing. They have therefore, been charged by a certain class of critics with weakness, indifference, and lack of insight and prudence. But the apparent weakness arises, no doubt, from a vivid realisation of the dangers of magnifying the actual menace to peace and of creating exasperation by hastily conceived measures. We believe that in Lord Minto's time no policy of importance has been embarked upon without consulting Native sentiment and wisdom, unless events and the rapid approach of contingencies compelled urgent action. It will be seen from the general tone of the advice given in the Native press that swift and energetic action does not commend itself to minds moulded in a tropical climate. Such minds realise objections more readily than they yield to impulses. And the Government's difficulties are multiplied when the press in England as well as in India deprecates hasty action. After the attempted assassination of the Lieutenant-Governor, even the Native press has generally recommended bold measures.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PLEADER.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The suspension of Mr J. M. Samant, B. A., LL. B., a pleader at Sholapur, from practice for a period of six months ordered by the High Court of Bombay for denouncing in a public meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in respect of his decision in the Tilak case should prove a warning to members of the legal profession that the honorable calling of a pleader, if it invests them with position and privileges, has also its duties and responsibilities which they could neither underrate nor knowingly bring into public ridicule by their acts. Mr. Samant presided at the public meeting which was largely attended, and was instrumental in having the objectionable resolution passed, which was nothing but a public condemnation of Mr. Justice Davar's decision of the Tilak case. This was in the President of a meeting who was a pleader misbehaviour of a gross kind and therefore inexcusable. As President of the meeting he could have directed the meeting to delete the objectionable part of the resolution or have refused to take the sense of the meeting on the resolution which as it stood itself and as the speeches made should have clearly shown him was nothing if not a contempt of the Highest Judicial tribunal in the Presidency. The words of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment on the rule should be carefully borne in mind.

LINKING UP "LUNKA."

The "Parsi":—The meeting between Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir Henry MacCallum, Governor of Ceylon, probably marks a notable chapter in the history of the Colony. Even before railways were contructed in India engineers dreamed of uniting the island with the mainland of India, but the years rolled on, and save for spasmodic surveys and projects, nothing was done to realise the dream. During the last decade, however, the matter has been taken up in earnest, and at last the Governors of the two provinces chiefly concerned have met and conferred upon its preved feasibility. What the result of their conference was, we do not yet know in detail, but it appears to be certain that the project will soon take very definite shape. The joining of India and Ceylon by rail might have a considerable effect upon Bombay. For one thing, the easy access to Colombo might assist in breaking up that agreement among shipping companies to keep the fares up under which the Anglo-Indian writhes, the coasting trade would also be affected, and the labour market of the Colony involved. The pious Hindu on pilgrimage would be saved some disagreeable experiences on the water. He could follow Rama at his ease to the island of Lunka, and whether or no he agreed with Bishop Heber that in that favoured spot man is vile, he would at least find it no longer inhabited by Rakhshasas. Ceylon's literary and religious connections with India are ancient and intimate. The countries are now to be connected by the iron link that has bound up modern commerce.

CONGRESS AMENITIES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Sir P. M. Mehta has done well in giving the final 'coup de grace' to the "impudent" proposals of the "Amrita-Bazar-Patrika" party who for some weeks past have been vainly screaming for a so-called "united" Congress in order to get themselves back in the fold of the Constitutionalists and sow for the second time the seeds of discord, instead of unity. Their screaming and hollow, nay hypocritical, shibboleth has deceived none. The Constitutional party had all along discerned as clear as the noonday sun what deception they were practising and how by their moans and groans, their objurgations and execrations, their threats and abuses, they ardently yearned to return to the camp of the Conventionists by hook or by crook. Each and all their subterfuges and subterranean strategies were transparent, however cleverly they attempted to throw a glamour over them. Baffled and bewildered at all points, despite all devices to throw dust in the eyes of the ignorant and the semi-ignorant, they at last audaciously endeavoured like the losing gamblers casting their last dice, to construct a kind of bridge over which they could retire, that is to say, effect a retreat short of ignominy. So they cajoled the amiabilities of Calcutta, who had already cast in their lot with the Conventionists with open eyes and the strongest of strong convictions, and approached them with a final request to allow them to come in on a solemn assurance of their undertaking to "Samjao" the rest of the Conventionists when the Congress assembled next month, that the four Calcutta Resolutions passed midst much embittered and animated controversy, should form part of the agenda. They knew well that the constitution empowered none, much less Calcutta, to do anything of the kind. Moreover, Resolutions of the Congress were not like the Medjan and Persian laws. A resolution was only binding for a year. It may or may not be re-affirmed. And, surely, enough of controversy had centred round the four resolutions, so dear to the heart of these audacious Intransigeants, to make the Conventionists act with caution and circumspection. Indeed the disagreeable events which have occurred in Bengal since those resolutions, absolutely mischievous as the majority of them were, made it almost imperative for the Conventionists to steer clear of these. And so they have done.

The "Gujerati":—The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta could not have even imagined that his views regarding the conduct of the Extremists at Nagpore and Surat were going to find a striking confirmation within less than a week since the publication of his letter to the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath. Last year Mr. Tilak and his organs were loud in their demand for the selection of Lala Lajpat Rai as president of the Surat session of the Congress, whilst his own comrades and their organs were doing their best so secure Mr. Tilak's nomination. The attempt was bound to fail and it hopelessly collapsed when Lala Lajpat Rai not only publicly dissociated himself from this movement but also supported Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's selection for the presidentship of the Congress and declined to have the honour thrust upon him when almost all the Congress Committees and public associations in the country had unanimously voted in favour of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. Mr. Tilak's letters to Babu Motilal Ghose, the contents of which were read out this week in course of the trial now going on at Alipore, threw a flood of light on the events that took place at Surat. Many of our countrymen in the other Provinces do not know the fact that, in spite of Lala Lajpat Rai's letter, the "Kesari" was roaring in furious disappointment against these Congressmen who had chosen Dr. Rash Behari Ghose as president of the Surat session of the Congress. One of the gravest blots upon Mr. Tilak's public career is his utter want of fairness and utter disregard of the canons of honourable and dignified criticism in dealing with his political opponents in the columns of his own papers. He has never been a politician in the highest sense of the term but a publicist with more enthusiasm of an undisciplined character than sagacity and sound judgment and a self-respecting and gentlemanly regard for the views and opinions of those who differed from him.

THE NEW MEMBER OF IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Rast Goftar":—The nomination of Mr. Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy to a seat on the Legislative Council of India has all the merit of an appointment which is made with due regard to the responsibilities of the place that had to be filled. His nomination has been doubly welcome to the Parsis. There has been a long interval between the time when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, occupied a seat in the Council and vacated it, and the time when another Parsi has been appointed on the Council. Secondly, Mr. Maneckji belongs to a well known Parsi family in Bombay. His father Khan Bahadoor Byramji, who had long filled the post of the Registrar of Parsi Marriages, is a respected member of the community. Mr. Maneckji is not as extensively known to the Parsis of Bombay as his father, for he has spent the best portion of his life in Nagpur. As the appointment is not made for the sheer gratification of any particular community, it would be unfair to judge of its merits from a parochial standpoint. Mr. Maneckji, who has long been practising in the Nagpur Courts, has earned for himself the reputation of being a sound and experienced lawyer. He is a notable figure in the Central Provinces, where he has distinguished himself by his long and meritorious association with the public life of that Province. He, therefore, bids fair to make his mark in the new sphere to which he is elevated, and will fill the place with honour to himself and promote the best interests of the country. Mr. Maneckji is actively linked with the civic affairs of his city, being a member of its municipality for well nigh two decades. The Swadeshists will hail his appointment with satisfaction, for as a captain of industry he has given a fair share of his services towards exploiting the mining and industrial resources of his province. Mr. Maneckji is reputed to be a good and eloquent speaker, and will find the gift of speech a helpful adjunct for making a name for himself in the Viceroy's Council.

"Indu Prakash":—Government have thought it best to make a change this time and they have nominated Mr. M. B. Dadabhai, son of our esteemed townsman Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhai, retired Registrar. The Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhai is a Barrister, has long practised at Nagpur, has edited ably the C. P. Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, and has identified himself with the movement for the industrial regeneration of the country. We are able to mention that the honour came to him absolutely unsolicited. We congratulate both father and son and wish the latter bright laurels in the Council as champion of peoples' right and also as supporter of all measures of Government whenever they are sane and uncompromising critic when they are not.

THE MALARIA COMMITTEE.

The "Parsi":—The chief good point about the committee appointed by Government to deal with the malaria epidemic is that it is not to sit for an indefinite time and then present a report which may or may not commend itself to Government and may or may not be acted upon even if approved, but that during the course of its investigations it is to have the power to institute measures which it considers necessary. As the committee is to include representatives of the railways, the Municipality, the Port Trust the Improvement Trust and so on, there may be some slight difficulty when it comes to the point of setting these "ad interim" remedies into motion but on the other hand, no measures at present being carried out need be dropped—in fact there is every reason for continuing them. Although the Municipal Commissioner's statement last week that malarial fever is quite a common disease in India does not in any way reconcile us with the epidemic in Bombay, it is a fact that the Government, at least, are called upon to recognise and to act upon if any regular system of combatting the disease is to come into vogue. Just as plague, after making havoc in Bombay, made worse havoc in the Punjab, so too the Punjab is suffering now from an even more virulent attack of malaria than that which has afflicted Bombay for the past few months. None of the big towns are free, and even university examinations have had to be deferred on account of its violence. It is a wretched disease and its eradication would confer a blessing on India that the mind is hardly comprehensive enough to grasp.

The "Rast Goftar":—The debate on the outbreak of malaria in Bombay was resumed last week at the Municipal Corporation. The rejoinder which Captain Liston made at a previous meeting to the onslaughts of the Health Officer was a powerful vindication of his own statements and a strong censure on the attitude of a servant of the Corporation answering with disrespect criticisms made by the members of that body. We regret that the Corporation had not taken due notice of that officer's language, which to say the least was wanting in courtesy and lacked that tone of dignity which the Departments must always observe when addressing the Corporation. As Government have decided to appoint a Committee and a full-time expert for eighteen months, paid out of contributions drawn from various bodies, the Corporation has done well in withdrawing the amendments in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's motion at the last week's meeting. Government have not yet announced the name of the expert officer whom they contemplate appointing for the conduct of the enquiry. If Captain Liston can be spared from his present duties, he will prove a very useful acquisition to the Committee. We have known Captain Liston as an officer of indefatigable industry and can count upon him to make a thorough, conscientious and satisfactory inquiry into the requirements of the city. In any case, we should like to see him on the Committee either as the nominated officer of the Government or as a representative of the Corporation. The city is indebted to him for what action Government contemplates to take, as he was first and foremost in giving us an idea as to the true nature of the disease, and the extent to which it was spread in Bombay.

The "Indian Spectator":—The interminable and somewhat acrimonious debates at the local Corporation on the measures to be adopted for the suppression of malaria in the city, have been brought to a close by the Government's decision to appoint a trained medical officer to investigate the causes and the means of prevention. The outbreak of malaria has already caused serious loss of life and affected the business of the city. The belief has spread that certain parts of the city have become practically uninhabitable in consequence of the outbreak. Bombay is already overcrowded, and if portions of the city hitherto available for residential purposes become unfit for habitation, the evil of overcrowding will be further accentuated. It is expected that the enquiry ordered by Government will last about eighteen months: the sooner it is undertaken the better. Such remedial measures as are deemed likely to prove efficacious in course of the enquiry will no doubt be tried before the enquiry is completed. The work will be carried on "in connection with the Royal Institute," which seems to mean that it will be treated as a part of the work of that Institute. Presumably, therefore, Captain Liston will be the officer appointed to conduct the investigation. With him, however, will be associated representatives nominated by the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, and the Railway Companies. No representation without taxation; and these bodies will have to contribute to the cost of the staff that will be required.

THE KURNAM.

A Power in the Land.

The Kurnam is the Village Accountant and, dispite his humble status and pay, he is a power in the land. He is variously known as the Kurnam or "Kanakkupillay" in Tamil Districts and as "Lekkavadu, or Samprati" among the Telugus. Very few outside the official world, and more especially outside the Revenue Department, can form a correct estimate of the enormous influence wielded by this seemingly harmless member of the village service among the ryots. To say that the peasantry and the more illiterate section of them are at the Kurnam's mercy is to give a very faint idea of the powers for good or evil which are vested in him, and which he has full liberty to exercise in his official dealings with them.

The Kurnam is not an institution of yesterday, neither is he an exotic. He is a creation of the East itself, and his evolution has no doubt been the work of centuries, or even ages. His origin is referred to in ancient literature, and in South India at least he has a caste history of his own. He dates his inception probably from the time when civilised government was beginning to be first established in the land, and man took to the gentle arts of peace e.g., the tilling of the soil. His misterious ways doubtless puzzled and vexed the souls of successive Hindu and Mahomedan rulers celebrated in history and handed down to posterity as successful administrators. It is almost certain that Raja Raja Deva and Rajoji, typical King and Minister, respectively, of a past epoch could make nothing of the Kurnam's secret methods in dealing with the horny-handed sons of toil. It is apparent that with the first British occupation of the country the Kurnam's powers were defined clearly and that attempts were made to bring his vagaries under proper control. What sad havoc he must have played, in the days of the loose and unsettled rule of native Governments, with the best interests of the peasantry it is easier to imagine than to describe. As it was not possible to do without him, successive administrators must have devoted a good deal of attention to "licking him into shape." The history of the evolution of the village scribe and accountant must therefore be a most interesting subject, for at the present day, under the stern but kind supervision of British officials the Kurnam has attained to almost as near perfection as it is possible for such a personage to arrive. Being a "sine qua non" in the carrying on of the machinery of the State smoothly and uninterruptedly and with a view to the well-being and happiness of the back bone of the population, viz. the agricultural community, the Government have done and are doing all that is possible to develop in their rural accountants as capable and honest a class of servants as possible. And the result is that the Kurnam of to-day is a far superior being (intellectually, morally and educationally) than his predecessor of two or three centuries ago. This, of course, is only relatively, for the Kurnam still has his faults, and he is often the cause of much vexation of soul to his Revenue Officer and to the unlucky wight who may be forced to resort to him in his official capacity.

The Kurnam's weaknesses are peculiarly his own. He is neither recalcitrant nor loud toned like his brother officer, the Village Reddi, nor is he directly impudent or disobedient; but when he does not approve of his superior's methods of dealing with him or his work, he can contrive to make some trouble in his accounts, and to obtain his superior's sanction to them. In a short time the latter is bound to hear of it in the shape of a petition addressed by aggrieved ryots to the Collector and referred to the deceived official for "favour of remarks," the gist of the complaint being that the Tahsildar had deprived petitioners of some privilege which they had enjoyed for ages. It is well worth a study to see the former department of the Kurnam in the presence of his official heads. He was all obsequiousness then. He scarcely stood erect when replying to them and he raised his hand to his mouth and spoke with hushed tone to mark his respect for them. He rarely looked up otherwise than furtively at the great man for that would indicate presumption on his part from an Oriental standpoint. All this is greatly changed now, but here and there there are types of the old Kurnams who will answer exactly to the above description Instances are not wanting even to-day where dishonest Kurnams are punished by being made to stand upon forms and carry heavy volumes on their heads in Taluq offices; but as a rule members of this hard-working class are treated with consideration and as much leniency as their onerous duties will permit.

One of the failings of the Kurnam is his love of being feed—"mel Ivarumbadi," as he euphemistically terms it. Be it the drawing up of a deed of conveyance, the transfer of a "patta," the measuring of a field or the setting of a boundary or water way dispute, he will scarcely do the right thing and will preserve an impervious silence and appear dead to appeals of all kinds other than the pot ent "douceur." If not feed he may furnish wrong Survey fields, and the sale deed is an irretrievable ruin, and will be null and void unless replaced by a fresh deed correctly executed. In the matter of "kists" or revenue dues, it is the "Kanakkan's" account that forms the basis for the levy of the tax. If from malignity, carelessness or other cause he were to furnish wrong names as "patta" holders or specify an amount in excess of that actually due or mix up the names of the assessees, the worry and trouble resulting to the victims can hardly be gauged. On the other hand, the Accountant's post is no sinecure. To enter the service he has to qualify in a Departmental test called in Survey, which though comprising elementary subjects, are stiff for a man of his calibre. He has to maintain a large number of important registers and it needs a good memory and some skill to maintain them in order. Once a year at "Jamabundy," or the annual settlement, he is very much in evidence and very much in distress both bodily and mentally. He then has to attend often for months at the Taluq headquarters and at the various camps of the "Jamabundy" officer. Even when not so engaged he is constantly busy in checking accounts relating to cultivation, encroachments, unauthorised cultivation, boundary stones and similar work. He has to attend the Revenue Inspector, and Tahsildar in all their trips to his village and to give aid to other officers when wanted. He has to draw up deeds for parties and to attend with them at the registration office to identifying witness. In this way his time is fully occupied and for all this his salary is a mere pittance, and a miserable grant of land or "monium" to which he is entitled as a hereditary village officer. Hence the evil repute of this hard-worked servant is notorious; for when he is so minded, the fraud that he may practise on his victims will never come to light or be easy of detection, and even if exposed will appear as a mere mistake or a slip of the pen.

The Kurnam is not without a certain dry humour. He is very prone to adding funny "aliases" to the ryots' names in his books much to their disgust. Such choice epithets as "handy legged," "squint eyed" and "window-eared" are creatures of the Kurnam in his joocose moods.

C, in the "Madras Mail."

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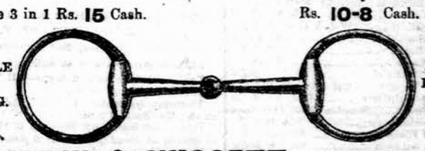

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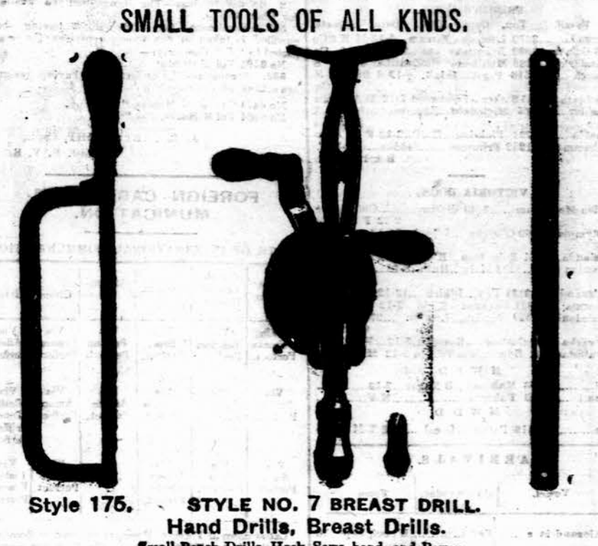

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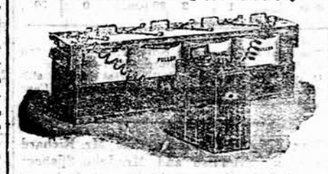

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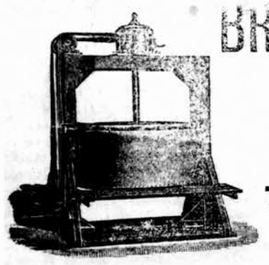

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Jardine continued the cross-examination of the witness, Mr. Vakil.

In November 1906 was Esuf Ali Allibhoy, a licensed Municipal plumber?—He was my plumber, but I do not know if he had a license from the Municipality.

Do you know that people doing water-connection work should have a license?—I do not know that.

You know that only authorised plumbers could do such water connection work?—I do not know.

You know that Yusuf Ali has got such a license? I do not know.

Continuing, witness said that it was on the 31st October that he first went to the plaintiff's house. The plumber Esuf Ali accompanied him. The plumber used to visit witness frequently in connection with his work. He was the only plumber employed by him. On the 31st October, the plumber came to the witness and they went in a ghurry to the plaintiff. The plumber told him that something would have to be paid to the plaintiff in connection with the water work. It was the plumber that arranged for the payment.

You never heard before that dasturi was paid to the Municipal servants?—I have heard a lot before.

Continuing witness said that as soon the plumber and himself went to the plaintiff, he said: "I want two taps, kindly arrange for them. Why do you harass me? Give me two taps." Mulla Pheroz said it was impossible. Witness was not there more than 15 or 20 minutes. Witness persuaded plaintiff to give him the water connection and then the talk of payment began. Eventually Rs. 50 was fixed for the payment. It was settled that after this payment, witness was to get two taps.

Did you pay any dasturi for the plumber?—No. I paid him his charges.

Witness said that on the second time when he went to the plaintiff's house, the plumber accompanied him. That was on the 1st of November. Witness took the money from his safe in the house or from his pocket. The plumber had seen the money paid by the witness to the plaintiff.

Why did you write in your account books "Paid to M. P."? Why did you not write the full name? I wrote the name short.

Do you always write short in connection with large names?—Not always, sometimes I write short, why mostly I write short.

Continuing, witness said that he used to carry on municipal correspondence when he managed and looked after the property of his father. He knew water connection work should be done by a licensed plumber. His first correspondence to the Municipality was dated 19th of October, 1906; there was no reply, but after he paid to Mulla Pheroz, he got a reply. He knew one Pinto, who was Inspector. He used to come to his house for water connection. Witness did not remember if he had come to his house in connection with the two taps. Witness did not know if Pinto and Yusuf Ali were good friends.

You say "M P" meant" Mulla Pheroz" and not "municipal plumber"?—No. (Laughter).

Continuing, witness said that he went on with the work of water connections before the receipt of a reply to his letter to the Municipality, for he was assured by the plaintiff to proceed with that work. He had an interview with the plaintiff after the 1st of November. The plaintiff went to the witness to enquire how much water he was using for building purposes. Plaintiff asked witness for Rs. 200 for water connections for which witness said it would be given when the time comes. Witness did not pay that amount. Witness said that he had mentioned this to one Bhomesa, Sub-Inspector, when he came to his premises, and witness told him of what happened and that he did not pay Rs. 200 to the plaintiff who was then suspended. Bhomesa also demanded some money after the suspension of the plaintiff.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that there was no truth in the suggestion that he was a law tout. All this mischief was done by Mr. Dady Seth, barrister. Nor was there any truth in connection with an enquiry of his character by the Small Causes Court. Witness said that he went straight to Mr. Edwardes after Mr. Sherring had refused to see him. He told Mr. Edwardes of the payment made to the plaintiff and showed him also his cash book wherein the entry was made. Witness said that Yusuf Ali was the only plumber employed by him.

EVIDENCE OF MR. ZURHORST.

The next witness examined was Mr. Zurhorst. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he was the Foreman of Messrs Marsland Price & Co. He left that place in September last and is now working on his account as Zurhorst and Co. Mr. Price gave him Rs. 200 in currency notes to be given to the Municipality as deposit for metres. His instructions were to give the amount to Mr. Mulla Pheroz and witness saw him in the office. Witness handed him the money and the letter both of which the plaintiff took. It was about 5 o'clock in the evening. Plaintiff told the witness that he would send a receipt to Mr. Price within one or two days. The receipt was not however sent and Mr. Price asked the witness to call on the plaintiff and ask for the receipt. Witness did ask for the receipt when plaintiff told him that he would forward it on. Again he met Mulla Pheroz at the Floral Fountain on an afternoon and he said that the amount was already given to the head clerk in the presence of the Engineer and he would see that the firm got the receipt. On the 5th of November, he had a conversation with Mr. Mulla Pheroz at the Freemasons' Hall. Plaintiff asked him whether the witness was going against him. Witness said that he had heard that plaintiff was going to deny the payment and he advised him not to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he had no independent recollection of the date of payment. Mr. Price himself had been about the matter. Mr. Price used to go to the Municipal Office. Witness said that he used to keep accounts of the money, and his accounts would show that he paid Rs. 200 to the Municipality. Those accounts he had left with the firm. He has been dealing with the Municipality for the last 15 years. Previously he paid money to the head clerk, Accessor's Department. The amount in question, witness paid to the plaintiff in the presence of another Parsee. There was nobody else present. He had known the plaintiff for about a year. He paid no money to him before. He was not friendly to him except in connection with the Municipal work. When the payment was made, witness requested plaintiff to push the business through, and to send a receipt for the amount to the firm. Witness said that he was a building contractor. He had no contracts from the Municipality. Mr. Price told the witness to pay Rs. 200 from the money to the plaintiff.

Yusuf Ali, another witness, on being examined, said that he was a plumber. He said he had no license, but his uncle had one, and he was working in the name of his uncle. Witness said that Merwanji Vakil had some trouble in connection with water connections. I said to Mr. Vakil: "Without seeing Mr. Mulla Pheroz this work cannot be done." He then went to the plaintiff who said, "Make some bandobast for me." Witness promised that he would. By bandobast he meant money. Mr. Vakil and the witness went to the house of the plaintiff at Grant Road. Witness here narrated the circumstances under which the amount was arranged to be paid. Plaintiff demanded Rs. 200 which Vakil said was too much. Witness interfered and negotiated the business by a payment of Rs. 50. This amount was paid the next day when work was proceeded with. After he had finished the work, the reply was received from the Municipality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he worked with his uncle in business as plumber. He received a summons from the Municipality and no one asked him before it to give evidence. It was he who put the idea of payment into the head of Vakil. Some Municipal servants would not execute a work unless money is paid. They want money. House-owners make such payments. If you pay more money, you get more taps, witness then said not to put such questions to him, but he had not arranged for any payment except in this case. This was the only case in which he took the owner of a house to a Municipal servant. Witness said he did not get any dasturi, but he was paid for the work he did.

The next witness examined was Vithaldas Chunilal. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he was a Mehta in the service of Mr. Telang, who was the owner of property in Bombay. In 1904 he completed the building of a chawl in Mazagon It had a ground-floor and four upper floors. With regard to the water communication there was considerable correspondence with the Municipality. At last he was asked to see Mulla Pheroze and he saw him at the Municipal Office. Plaintiff asked him to bring his master saying that witness would not be able to do this business. However witness was called at the house of the plaintiff. It was in March 1905. Plaintiff told witness that if his master was unable to see him, he (plaintiff) would see him at his Chawl. Accordingly plaintiff in company with the witness went to Mazagon Chawl. His master was there at the time by appointment. Plaintiff said if Rs. 300 was paid to him, his master would have the necessary water arrangements. This was the conversation on the way. His master said he was the executor of the property and whatever he spent should be entered in the accounts. Then plaintiff said, "I would take Rs. 200 and out of which I will pay you Rs. 50." He then suggested to his master to pay plaintiff Rs. 150 which his master did not consent to. This was communicated to the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that it was some day in March that he first went to the plaintiff. He saw him at the Municipal Office Witness said that he did not know anything of the correspondence. Mr. Telang did not see the plaintiff when witness took him to the chawl. Questioned as to why plaintiff wanted to see Mr. Telang witness said it was only to get out some money. Plaintiff did not hear the conversation between him and his master. When witness told plaintiff that his master could not pay Rs. 300, plaintiff got disgusted and went away.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PRICE.

Mr. Price, on being examined by Mr. Lowndes said that he was one of the partners in Messrs Marsland Price & Co. In December 1906 his firm had urgent works going on in Gibb's road, Colaba, and it was urgently necessary to have water laid down in connection with those works. He said he went to the Municipal Water Works department and arranged for metres before he wrote the letter. When he went to make the arrangement, he saw Mr. Mulla Pheroze and requested him to do the necessary arrangements for these water connections. Plaintiff said that a hundred rupees deposit was required for each metre connection. Witness then told his foreman, Zurhorst, to take Rs. 200 to Mr. Mulla Pheroze. Afterwards witness had conversation with plaintiff about the money who then told him that it was paid to the Head Clerk. Subsequently his firm applied to the Municipality for a refund of Rs. 200. The Municipality replied that the receipt must be produced from the Revenue Department for the refund in question. Then after making enquiries, the Municipality found no such amount was ever paid to the Municipality which therefore denied its liability for a refund of the deposit. Here the correspondence on the subject was put in by Mr. Lowndes.

Continuing witness said that some time ago, he paid once a sum of money to Mr. Mulla Pheroze which he paid to the Municipality. It was a sum of Rs. 5, for which a receipt was acknowledged by the Municipality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that during the course of his conversation with plaintiff, he understood that plaintiff had the money and that he paid the same to the Head Clerk. Witness did not take the amount to the Municipal office straight. He complained that it took very long time to get metre connections and this was the only complaint he made to Mr. Sherring and to Mr. Mulla Pheroze. Questioned as to whether there was any entry in the Books, witness said there must be an entry in the Book of the Firm. Mr. Zurhorst told the witness that he had paid the money to the plaintiff who had promised to send a receipt for it.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that the amount should also find a place in the account of Mr. Zurhorst. (This account was put in).

The last witness examined was Mr. Telang. He said that in 1904 he was building a chawl in Mazagon. It belonged to the estate of the late Justices. Telang of which witness was one of the executors. Witness said he was the elder brother of the late Justice Telang. In connection with water connections he had considerable correspondence with the Municipality. His mehta told him, in this connection, that plaintiff wanted to see him, to which witness said he was not in the habit of seeing these people. Then his mehta told him that the plaintiff wanted to see him.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

A CURIOUS PARTNERSHIP.

Alleged Fraud against Partners.

Yesterday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by Keshavji Devkaran against Valji Moorji and others, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 3,574-4-0, with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Padshah and Mr. S. J. Wadia, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the first two defendants.

The plaintiff is a merchant and carries on business in Bombay. The defendants ordinarily carry on business as brokers in gunny bags. Sometime ago, it was agreed that plaintiff and defendants should carry on business in gunny bags in partnership, the share of the plaintiff and defendants in the profit and loss being half and half. It was further agreed that plaintiff should act as the commission Agent to the partnership, while the defendants were to act as brokers. The business was continued till September 1906, when it was ascertained that the partnership had sustained heavy losses, and it was resolved by mutual consent to dissolve the partnership. The loss was agreed to be taken as Rs. 8,900, and the plaintiff took over all the responsibility arising under outstanding contracts. Under the arrangement, the defendants agreed to pay Rs. 4,450 as their share of the loss to the plaintiff. As defendants were not able to pay the amount in cash, they passed to the plaintiff an acknowledgment of the amount due on the 18th September 1906, agreeing to treat the same as a personal loan. It was further agreed that the plaintiff should receive from defendants the brokerage due to the partnership and credit the amount to defendants in the account. The brokerage amounted in two sums to Rs. 651-8-0 and Rs. 500. There was now due to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,574-4-0 for principal and interest.

The first two defendants said that most of the allegations contained in the plaint were absolutely untrue. The correct facts were these. The plaintiff was carrying on business in gunny bags in his own name till September 1906, and the defendants were carrying on business by themselves as brokers in gunny bags. The third defendant joined these defendants as a co-partner in October 1905. In June of that year, these defendants commenced to act as brokers to the plaintiff in his business and continued till 31st December 1906. By the beginning of September 1906, plaintiff had sustained unusually heavy losses, probably to the extent of Rs. 10,000. With a view to protect himself in future, he proposed to the defendants to carry on the business in partnership with him, and that they should bring in a sum of Rs. 6,000 by way of capital. After some delay they agreed to bring in a sum of Rs. 4,450, upon payment of which the partnership was to commence. The shares of the plaintiff and defendants in the profit and loss of the business were to be 12 and 4 annas respectively and the defendants alone were to act as brokers to the firm. Defendants were unable to bring in at once ready cash to the extent of Rs. 4,450, and in order to avoid delay, plaintiff proposed that they should open an account in his book, and sign an entry promising to pay on demand the sum of Rs. 4,450 with interest thereon; and that the business should commence as soon as such entry was signed by the defendants. They consented to do so provided the plaintiff made a note below the entry, stating the reason why and the circumstances under which the entry was signed by the defendants. Plaintiff promised to do so, and to throw the defendants off their guard, four one-anna stamps were sent for, and after affixing them to four different parts of the page of his book, in which the entry was written, asked the defendants to sign on the first three stamps. Defendants did so, and requested plaintiff to make the note he had agreed to on the fourth stamp and sign the same. Plaintiff put the defendants off by assuring them that he would make and sign the same at his leisure. Defendants asked the plaintiff to commence the partnership business at once, when they were put off with the plea that he would do so as soon as a substantial portion of the Rs. 4,450 had been paid by the defendants. They accordingly paid plaintiff sums of Rs. 500, Rs. 651-8-0 and Rs. 50, and pressed him to commence the partnership business; but it was never commenced in spite of repeated remonstrances on the part of the defendants. In October 1907 the defendants resolved to take proceedings against the plaintiff to recover their monies. Plaintiff finding himself thwarted in his plans, waited for nearly three months until these defendants had left Bombay, and filed the present suit in their absence with a view to snatch an ex-parte decree. The summoses were not transmitted to the defendants, but were affixed to the outer door of the third defendant's residence, without any Chamber order for substituted service of the summons. The ex-parte decree obtained by the plaintiff had been set aside by this Court in June 1908. Defendants were informed by their attorney that the fourth stamp affixed to the page bearing the said entry, contained neither the plaintiff's signature nor the note which he had promised to make thereon at his leisure Defendants said the above facts clearly showed that a gross fraud had been perpetrated upon them.

The hearing was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

On the Original side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of several short causes.

In one of these cases, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and others, as trustees of the Mahaluxmi charitable estate, sued Sadoo Ram Bhoosandusji to recover possession of land he had encroached upon. Mr. P. Vaidya instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiffs. In 1904 the defendant came into possession of the property, and had unwarrantably encroached upon land to the extent of 272 square yards upon the estate. Plaintiffs gave him notice to vacate, but he did not vacate, and paid no rent. The Court passed a decree to the effect that the defendant should vacate the premises forthwith, and pay to plaintiffs Rs. 240, four years' rent, as damages, together with the costs of the suit.

In another case, the K. and S. Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Lalkaka is the sole proprietor, sued A. G. Hatte to recover monies due for goods sold, some motor car accessories supplied, and for repairs done. Mr. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dianhaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs to whom the balance due was Rs. 1,981. Defendant had offered to pay Rs. 1,275, which the plaintiffs accepted; and a decree by consent was passed in their favour for the latter amount.

In the case of Herant Odian, an Armenian merchant from Paris, Mr. Tarachend, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff to recover from Jethabhai Javerchand and another, the defendants, the sum of Rs. 8,154 due on a promissory note. Plaintiff and defendant were diamond merchants, and had dealings between them. Defendant, who appeared in person, said that, on taking accounts, the amount claimed would be found to exceed the real debt by Rs. 971, and he was willing to pay by instalments. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,154 with interest and costs. Defendant had given in mortgage a policy of the Sun Life Insurance Company of the value of Rs. 5,000, with power to sell. Plaintiff was appointed receiver of the policy of insurance, with liberty to sell if necessary and apply the proceeds of the sale towards the satisfaction of the debt.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A Royal Gift.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 17th November.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received by last mail from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a signed portrait of Her Royal Highness to be placed in the Board Room in commemoration of the opening of 'Princess Street' by Their Royal Highnesses on 10th November 1905.

Resolution—The Chairman should be requested to suitably acknowledge Her Royal Highness's gracious gift.

Considered with reference to Trustees Resolution dated 24th March, papers underlying Circular on the following correspondence in regard to Scheme IV.—Chawls.

(a) Memo. by the Chairman, dated 15th June, forwarded to the Engineer.

It was proposed to construct chawls containing 392 rooms for Scheme No. III on Khetwadi Main road on the property included in the second revision of Scheme III, belonging to Sirdar Pudumji. The Board have decided not to build them there if this can be avoided. It appears to me that, as far as the real necessities go, it will be equally convenient to build them at Nagpada or Agripada. The Nul Bazar section is what we have yet to tackle and Nagpada is probably closer than the site originally fixed as regards this portion of the Scheme.

I would be glad therefore if Engineer will submit plans and estimates for chawls to contain about 400 rooms, partly on the vacant site behind plots 30 A, B, C, D, Nagpada, and partly at Agripada. As regards the latter site I think plot No. 107 and between 107 and 99 will best suit, leaving 100 and the area between 100 and 108 for private buildings on this frontage. The rooms can be made 11 ft. by 11 ft.

(b) Letter from the Engineer, dated 20th October:—

With reference to your letter of 16th June, herewith returned, I have the honour to forward herewith plans (Plan No. 3706 in 4 sheets) and estimates for the construction of additional chawls at Agripada to replace those formerly proposed to be erected at Khetwadi.

The number of rooms provided for in this estimate is 432; of which the cost is Rs. 2,99,232, including everything and 10 per cent. for contingencies, this amounts to Rs. 693 per room as against Rs. 580 per room at Imamwada. The excess is explained as follows:—

(1) The rooms in the proposed chawls are considerably larger than those at Imamwada, the floor area per room including verandah being 178 square feet against 142 square feet. This has been done according to Trustees' Resolution No. 75 of 24th March 1908.

(2) The rates of labour have increased very considerably above those prevailing when the estimate for the Imamwada chawls was drawn up in January 1906.

(3) About Rs. 8 per room has been allowed to enable a slightly more architectural elevation to be provided.

It is proposed, subject to the Board's approval, to carry out the work departmentally by which it is hoped to make a substantial saving, provided sanction is given shortly to enable us to take advantage of the low price of cement and iron at the present time.

Attached is a statement showing the financial result obtained by charging a rent of Rs. 3 per room and taking the value of the land (plots 99, 107 and the plot between 99 and 107) at its ordinary sale rent, namely, annas 5 per square yard per annum.

	Rs.
Gross rental at Rs. 3 per room	15,552
Deduct—	
Annual ground rent at annas 5 per square yard on 6,440 square yards...	2,013
40 per cent. of gross rent for outgoings and supervision charges ...	6,221
	8,234
Net annual rental	7,318

or return = 2·445 per cent. on cost of construction.

Having regard to the superior accomodation provided in these chawls I think the rent might be raised to Rs. 3-8 average.

(c) Memo. by the Chairman, dated 29th October:—

It will be remembered that it was the original intention to construct chawls in connection with Scheme III at Khetwadi on land to be acquired for the purpose (now the property of Mr. H. D. Pudumji) and that recently on a representation extensively signed by residents in the neighbourhood the Board decided that they would not utilize the site in question for chawls if it were found possible to obtain other suitable site. The portion of Scheme III through Khetwadi and as far as Duncan Road is now practically complete and the main portion remaining lies between Duncan Road and Parel Road. It appears to me that it would amount to practically the same thing if we construct some additional accommodation at Agripada and give the poorer classes displaced from this portion of Scheme III the option of going to these new chawls.

It is not, I fear, possible to obtain suitable land at a less distance, at least without inordinate expense. Plans have accordingly been prepared which I circulate herewith, which provide for 432 rooms at a cost of Rs. 2,99,232. The design is a distinct improvement on the chawls hitherto constructed. The rooms are made larger in accordance with the wishes of the Trustees as expressed in Resolution No. 75, dated the 24th March 1908. The verandah has been slightly widened and the additional width of the central passage is a valuable asset. The construction is designed to be entirely in ferro-concrete which besides being thoroughly sanitary, is fire-proof and will require a minimum of expenditure for repairs. The cost per room works out to Rs. 693 which is much higher than in any case hitherto. This is due firstly to the fact that the accommodation including verandah is about 23 per cent. in excess of that previously provided, secondly, to the very high rates prevailing for labour, and thirdly, to improvements in the outside appearance of the chawls which is responsible for about Rs. 8 per room.

A substantial saving, however, can probably be effected if early sanction is obtained and if the work is undertaken departmentally as the rates for iron and cement in England at present are very low and we should be able to take advantage of this. It may be noted also that the estimate provides for tar-paving all the open spaces between the chawls, a matter which was additional to the original cost of the chawls at Imamwada.

As regards financial results I think that for this improved accommodation we should be fully entitled to charge Rs. 3-8-0 per room. At this rate and allowing for 40 per cent. on the gross rent for outgoings, but not taking in account the value of the land, the return of the estimated figures works out to 3·63 per cent. which will, of course, be increased if, as anticipated, the work is carried out at less cost. If the fixed ground rent, viz., five annas per square yard per annum, for the ground occupied, be taken into account, the result will be 2·96 per cent., or say 3 per cent. There is no doubt that a private owner would be able to obtain Rs. 5 or 6 per room without difficulty.

I recommend that these plans and estimates be approved and sanctioned and debitable to the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for chawls, Scheme III.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,99,232, are approved and sanctioned to the debit of the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for Chawls in Scheme III.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding. The reply from Government regarding the acquisition of "Salsamsti Hill" in Scheme IV was recorded. Consideration of the letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the relinquishment of certain lands in the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the Kennedy Sea Face, required for Railway purposes, was postponed.

The Hon. Sir Walter Hughes moved: "To invite attention to the absence of any communication east and west in the area lying between Babula Tank Road and Nesbit Lane and to ask the Chairman to report for the information of the Board what has been done in the matter of the project for a cross road following the line of the existing lane between Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas premises and the Grant Medical College compound, and connecting the Parel Road from the east end of New Nagpada Road with the Mazagon Road near the foot of the south approach to the Hancock Bridge."

The motion was adopted.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Had it not been for the fact that a spirit of hasty criticism without sufficient basis is rife among some of us graduate brothers, I would not have troubled you and your readers with these lines. There are complaints about papers set at the last Entrance Examination. But for the complaint of Mr. S. A. Dave in the columns of "The Gujersti," it would have been desirable to disregard all other unsigned and to that extent, irresponsible utterances. Looking to the Gujerati Paper—not as looked upon by one of us who neither cared for the Mother tongue when a student, nor did it with any deserving consideration since the hour that dubbed him with the hall-mark of the University—but as one who has to expect it as set for his test. I mean the real judge in this matter is the Examinee and not Mr. Dave, nor I, and other like impressionists. I have met more than a dozen students who presented themselves at the Examination; asked them about the paper, took special trouble to ascertain how some of them solved it—of course passingly by way of oral replies—found each one satisfied and certain of success—if he stood the test in English satisfactorily, and from amongst these not one did I find the like of Mr. Dave, who shrinks not to insinuate that most of his graduated brothers would fail to understand the singled out seemingly difficult words and phrases which the examinees—most of them—said they have solved and solved correctly. I should like to know whether Mr. Dave found students who said they hoped not to secure the requisite number of marks in the subject? Can Mr. Dave—not as a graduate but as a Gujarati, assert that the third passage for paraphrase and first subject for essay were too much for the boys? As for translation Mr. Dave seems to forget the boys read history in English which dealt with the theme—a selection from Akbar Charitra. Questions 2 and 3 are seemingly testing and I thought them to be difficult when I saw them superficially, but more correct view was formed when the Examinees on asking had solved them almost all and especially the last sentence in Q. II S. As for Mahomedan and Parsee boys, and lady students who in absence of any other better curriculum fixed for them have but willingly preferred to compete with male students I cannot vouchsafe. The Examiner, let us hope, will let us know how they have fared in the subject after the results are out. I sincerely deplore the present attitude taken up by by some of us and persisted in to the detriment of nobler ends to be achieved by but poor beginnings, and do fondly hope that proper inquiry will hereafter be thought necessary before opening a subject that savours of criticism.

—Yours, etc.,

R. M. ANTANI, B. A.

JAMNAGAR, November 29.

MR. VICTOR GRAYSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY "GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to draw your attention to a sentence which appeared in the "Gazette," on November the 7th, concerning Mr. Victor Grayson, M.P.? Under the heading of "Mr. Burns at Sandringham" you mention the private feuds between some of the Labour members of Parliament, and proceed to say that "Mr. Grayson is the gentleman who has just been convicted, and fined for inciting the workers to loot bakeries!" Is this the case? I am a daily reader of your paper, and have seen nothing of Mr. Grayson's conviction in the news items, neither in the latest home papers. I certainly am aware that Mr. Will Thorne was before the Magistrates for that offence. Being a personal friend of Mr. Grayson's, I would esteem it a favour if you would kindly correct the above statement as it certainly is not very complimentary to Mr. Grayson.—Yours etc.

T. A. MORGAN.

[Our correspondent is quite correct. Mr. Will Thorne was charged with inciting to loot bakeries and not Mr. Grayson, to whom we must apologise for an unintentional mis-statement.—ED.—*B. G.*]

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Yarra," Dec. 3.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Yarra" to-morrow at 5 p.m. Passengers will be landed in V. Dock shed No. 6.

Aitken, Mrs
Bhore, Mrs
Burke, Mr and Mrs
Bennon, Mr G W
Bermair, Mr
Bagchi, Mr
Clayton, Mr F
Cooke, Rev J R
Cobbens, Mrs
Chiney, Mr
Cleveland, Mrs
Cardoso, Miss
Dadyseth, Mr and Mrs S C
Do, Mr P C
Davis, Mr
Dhalla, Dr
Daniels, Miss
Elphinstone, Mr A F A and daughter
Freeland, Capt and Mrs and infant
Freeland, Miss
Gallindini, Mr
Hale, Rev F W
Hupton, Mr
Halorwalla, Mr S and J P
Lott, Mr K
Masses, Mrs Muir
Mackenna, Mr W
Mongini, Mr
Maharajah Kumar of Cooch Behar
Marcos, Mr
Mc Mullan, Mr
Neale, Capt W G and family
Nerinckx, Mr P C
Ollendorff, Miss
Parsick, Mr
Perry Natan, Mr
Petit, Mr
Richardson, Mr A W
Rogers, Mr
Reynolds, Mr J B
Sallier, Mr and Mrs Paul
Siddon, Miss
Smith, Mrs W P
Sadh, Mr Claude
Sami, Mr
Toyabjee, Mr and Mrs and child
Weale, Lt and Mrs W G
Western, Lt C M
Wilkie Miss G
Wilkie, Miss B
Ziegler, Mr and Mrs

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PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT

OF

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar

AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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NOTICE.

OWING to LADY CLARKE'S illness, the GOVERNOR'S LEVEE, arranged for the 9th instant, in Bombay, has been POSTPONED.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Mecca Pilgrims.—We have sent your letter to the President of the Haj Committee that the matter may be enquired into.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1908.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE care of Indian students during their sojourn in England is a subject to which much attention has been devoted both by Government and private individuals, but without any great measure of success. Too many youths, who have gone to the Universities and to pursue various branches of study, have been left to the unwholesome surroundings of India House with disastrous results to themselves and disappointment to their parents. The India Office is believed to be at present seriously considering the subject, but the mills of Government grind slowly and meantime there are hundreds of students in England exposed to the most baleful of political and social influences. So we are glad to see that Dr. John Pollen, who has had experience of Indian youth and education, is discussing the problem in the coming number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." He considers that any movement to bring Indian students under the control of the India Office would be a mere mechanical remedy, but, says he, we desire to draw closer the bonds of social intercourse between us and our Indian fellow-subjects and we desire to serve the Indian student. If the India Office can help us to do this we shall be grateful, but to talk of official control would be a great mistake. We think so too. The idea would be resented by many parents as well as students, but if homes established for the location of students, whose parents have no private opportunities for providing for their accommodation, were inspected and recognised by the India Office, that would of itself be a sufficient guarantee that they should be protected from the evil agencies they are now subjected to by designing and unprincipled persons as well as by those who seek to pollute their minds by preaching seditious doctrine such as that propagated at India House and its founder the editor of the "Indian Sociologist."

It is true the editor of the "Sociologist" has removed himself to the Avenue Ingres in Paris and that India House is under the nominal control of a Kathiawar nawabzada. But there is reason to believe that the transfer was nominal only and we know that although the "Sociologist" has been prohibited in India, and copies in newspaper wrappers would be destroyed by the Post Office, it is still printed in Took's Court, London, that it finds its way in ordinary envelopes to this country and is still circulated to ex-students and others in India as well as among students in England, promulgating doctrines of the most inflammatory type, the like of which, out here, would land its editor, publisher and printer in the Andamans or Mandalay. It is to save the impressionable student from baleful influences of this kind that a serious effort in the direction contemplated is being made and we commend Dr. Pollen's suggestions as at all events worthy of consideration. He proposes the entertainment of a certain number of recognised and, if necessary, remunerated mihmandars, the recognition of a non-official Council of Elders—heads of Indian families in London—as a consultative body; the registration of upper-middle-class English families willing to receive Indians as paying guests or otherwise; the provision of a central non-residential club, where the three societies (the East Indian, the National Indian and the Northbrook) might co-operate without coalescing or clashing, the establishment of hostels in connection with the Inns of Court; the discouragement of the undue influx of Indian students into England by encouraging them to remain in their own country; facilitating the advent to India of only those Indian youths who are likely to prove a success there, and to take full advantage of a University career and an all round "mending of manners" in the spirit of His Majesty's gracious Proclamation. In the main the suggestions are good though we certainly would not discourage anyone visiting England. The more they see of the world the better for them, but we would sternly prevent students who are not likely to prove successful or even studious being permitted to go to England, merely to learn more vice than they would in India.

They must have the utmost freedom, and so long as liberty does not degenerate into license, anything approaching undue restriction must be avoided. They must learn self-reliance and an *esprit de corps* must be encouraged. If that be done there will be little necessity for more than nominal control or supervision. Dr. Leitner's guest-house scheme failed and it is not perhaps advisable to repeat the experiment. Students who go to England to study for professions must also have oppertunities for studying its institutions, and human nature, beyond those they would enjoy in a house conducted on truly oriental principles. They must have the freedom enjoyed by those they meet in the lecture-hall. Dr. Pollen's experience of Indian students preparing for the Bar was that, apart from a few undesirables and ne'er-do-wells, they were self-respecting youths who expected to be and who were respected by their fellow-students. In his time Indians used to mix freely with students of all nationalities, but latterly he has noticed a certain constraint and aloofness, growing more marked on the side of the Indians than of the Europeans. This is not so much their fault however as that of the mischief-makers who recognise India House their headquarters. Their disciples act according to instructions received therefrom and find support in the utterances of the self-styled friends of Indian reported in the proceedings of Parliament. Dr. Leitner pointed out the evils which spread themselves before the Indian students in England, but he wisely protested against their being relegated to country colleges and universities. "London," said he, "near which they should reside, alone of all cities in the world gives a conception of size, diversity, and immensity which would not be lost on the native mind. In London are found the best teachers on all subjects; there are hospitals on a large scale, the great Courts of Law, the National and Indian museums and libraries, our Houses of Parliament, the great learned societies, engineering workshops, vast mercantile and industrial establishments, etc.—in fact, all that under proper guidance can impress the native students with the grandeur of our civilization." This is so, yet there too are the greatest temptations and the bulk of the pitfalls on the path of the student. Something must be done for him. We do not approve of anything approaching official control, or even intervention except at the wish of the parents, but of Dr. Pollen's suggestions the one we deem most potent would be facilitating the advent to England of those and of those only who are likely to prove a success there, and to take full advantage of their opportunities for study.

DECLINING TRADE. THE British trade returns for September gave a hope that there was a revival in general trade to be expected in the near future. This was shown by a very clear break in the general tendency to contract which has marked the whole trade of the year, but the October returns bring no hopeful confirmation, rather indeed adding gloom to an already gloomy outlook. Some allowance must be made for the stoppage in the cotton trade, but the decreases are not confined to this section alone and the gross result of the figures is distinctly depressing. As regards imports there was a decrease of nearly seven million pounds as compared with the same month last year and four million on the year before; and as regards exports, although these rose by rather more than five millions in 1907 as compared with 1906, the latest figures show that this broach of trade has sunk back to its old position. One feature of the year commencing with October last year has been the contracting of the over-sea trade with the colonies, but at last a turn has been made, slight it is true but possibly indicative of greater purchasing powers in the distant places of the Empire. The greatest falling off in the imports is under the head of raw materials, which show a decline in aggregate value of almost £3,250,000. The decline in the imports of raw textile materials alone accounts for more than half this amount, the chief item being raw cotton, and in that instance it is a decline rather of value than of quantity. The decreases in the quantity and value of cotton from British possessions continue however, cotton from the West Indies being the only exception. The other principal items in the raw materials class showing decreases are wood and timber, hides and skins, and the miscellaneous group. There is a falling off in the food class of imports of upwards of £2·3 millions, mainly representing cereals, which show a decrease in the total declared value of upwards of £1·8 million. As regards exports, as in previous months, almost the whole decrease is in the manufactured class, which has suffered to the extent of £4·7 millions, of which two millions is absorbed by the cotton trade, and textile goods generally have suffered to the extent of three millions, the rest being accounted for in iron and steel, both manufactured and raw. With such figures it is not surprising that unemployment is growing larger in England day by day.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. WITH reference to the objections which have been raised to the proposed system of splitting up Press messages into parts of about seventy-five words each, a circular letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs has now been issued, explaining that this arrangement is to expedite the transmission of the message over the wires, as it enables more operatives to be employed simultaneously than would otherwise be the case. If it inconveniences Press correspondents, however, to split up lengthy messages into so many parts, the Telegraph offices will undertake this operation. Newspaper editors also are invited to say whether they prefer to receive the parts of their Press telegrams immediately on receipt, irrespective of the order in which they arrive, or to have them delivered in consecutive order, in which case they cannot of course be handed in quite so soon, as any parts in arrear will have to be waited for. The alternative also is offered of sending them in small batches of three or four pages at a time, or detaining them until the entire message can be delivered complete. These are questions which have time and again been submitted to newspaper editors and have been very carefully answered. They, however, serve to show the petty trifles which disturb the equilibrium of a Department whose officers appear to think that that Department exists for their benefit or amusement and not for the convenience of the public. The decision to refuse deferred Press messages on Sundays, thus handicapping and injuring Monday morning's newspapers, may also be taken as a fair sample of the intellectual heights to which the Telegraph Department has attained since Mr. Newlands began to exert his influence upon it.

DR. STEIN, who has done such good exploration work in Central Asia, is proceeding home on duty to work up his Archæological collections; the Secretary of State has sanctioned his deputation to England on duty.

GENERAL AND MRS. CAPER arrived in Quetta from Home on the 30th ultimo.

MR. PERCY BROWN from Lahore becomes Principal, Calcutta School of Art.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN, Chairman, Calcutta Municipality, proceeds shortly on leave.

THE death at Madura is reported of Mr. R. Fischer, the well-known Barrister, Zemindar and Banker.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" states that an Extremist Congress at Nagpur this year has been decided upon.

SIR ANDREW FRASER left Howrah punctually, by train yesterday morning, for Madras, *en route* for Tuticorin and Ceylon, on his way Home on retirement.

MR. TREMEARNE proposes at the next Municipal meeting that the Calcutta Corporation should vote Rs. 3,000 for a wedding present to Lady Elliot.

MR. WYNNE, Chairman of the Railway Board, and Major-General Scott, member of the Viceroy's Council have cancelled their tour and return to Calcutta.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for providing a General Provident Fund for Government servants, which will shortly be published.

A BENGALI was arrested in the Mercantile Bank, Calcutta, yesterday, in the Act of carrying off a bag containing Rs. 2,000 which he slipped under his shudder from the floor where it had been placed by a Poddar.

MR. JOHNS reverts, from special duty, to Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and Mr. Rennich becomes Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Sykes then proceeding on thirteen months' leave.

MR. SCOTT O'CONNOR succeeds Mr. Pritchard as Deputy Auditor-General. Mr. Adie becomes Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. T. C. Mitra becomes Deputy Accountant-General, Shillong.

THE statement which originally obtained currency in the London newspapers that the marriage of Lady Violet Elliot and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, on the 12th January next, would be a State function is incorrect. It will of course be the most important event in the Calcutta season and there will doubtless be a large gathering of society on the occasion.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, Government as well as merchant vessels now lying in port were decorated with flags. The flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was also dressed with flags. All the Foreign Consulates had their flags flying. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at noon in honour of the occasion.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

THERE is usually trouble of some kind in the football world and the friction which is claiming attention now is in regard to the way Scotland and Ireland have been treated by the International Federation. At a meeting of this body, the applications of Scotland and Ireland for representation was refused by 7 votes to 6. Now England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales had separate associations governing football before the game was played on the Continent, consequently it is only natural the countries left out should resent it. On the other hand, as pointed out by the Austrian delegate, if the British Isles are given three or four representatives, various National Associations in Australia and elsewhere would also want separate representation. There is something to be said on both sides and it is to be hoped a way will be found out of the difficulty. In the meanwhile the Scottish F. A. has forbidden Scotchmen to play on the Continent.

A FINE TEAM.

The team of the moment is Everton, which tops the League table with a brilliant record of 10 wins and 2 defeats representing 20 points, while the goals for are 34 and against 13. Not a little of this success is due to the brilliancy of G. H. Barlow, an amateur from Wigan, who is proving a splendid successor to H. P. Hardman. Barlow is only 5ft. 5 3-4 inches in height and weighs 145lbs., but he takes a lot of knocking off the ball. It is certainly remarkable that one amateur should follow another in such a splendid team as Everton, wherein all are stars, and Barlow ought soon to gain International honours.

While Everton has been holding on to top place in the League table, Manchester United has lost further points as the result of Chelsea gaining a surprising win at Manchester. A second successive defeat for Clyde has also altered the look of the Scottish League table. Another important happening across the border was the defeat of St. Mirren (3—2) on visiting Airdrieonians. This is only the second defeat of the Paisley team this season, the first being on the opening day. Birmingham and Southampton still show the way in the Second and Southern Leagues respectively, but Fulham and West Bromwich Albion are closely pressing Birmingham for top place.

RUGBY.

The improvement in the Australian players continues and it daily becomes more apparent that they will severely try the most representative teams Wales and England can put into the field. Our visitors very easily defeated Cheshire (37 points to 3) and on Wednesday gave a splendid display against London. This was a return match, the fixture at Richmond having ended in favour of the visitors by 3 points to nil. Naturally another close struggle was looked for, but the Australians took charge of the game soon after the start and won easily, 24 points to 3. The visiting three-quarters are very dangerous when once on the move and at times their play compares favourably with that of the famous New Zealand and South African stars we have seen here. While on Rugby matters, Gwyn Nicholls turned out for Cardiff last Saturday and many are now wondering if his re-appearance points to his playing for Wales against the Australians.

GOLF.

The conditions governing the amateur golf championship will be considerably altered next year, when no entry will be received from a player unless his handicap in a recognised club has been scratch, or below scratch, since the first day of the year. It is also proposed that the managing clubs shall meet annually and select a course for the championship to be held two years later, instead of holding it at St. Andrews, Muirfield, Prestwick, Hoylake and Sandwich in regular order as hitherto. This latter matter will be gone into further next May and in all probability accepted as law.

F. Robson of Bromborough, the runner-up in the Professional Golfers Tournament, has just given further proof of his ability by defeating G. Duncan by 5 and 4 in a 36 holes match on the Carnarvonshire Club's course. Another young player, who has "caught the eye" lately, is J. F. Ireland, a cricket and hockey blue at Cambridge. He proved successful in bogey competition on Saturday and his score of 72 is a record for the course. Another matter which may interest readers is the result of the ladies' inter-county championship, Lancashire beating Sussex by a very narrow margin.

THE TURF.

Some interesting particulars regarding the future of Sir Martin are to hand from New York; Mr. J. E. Madden has been asked to sell the son of Ogden and it is not improbable that he will do so. In any case we are almost sure to see the crack on this side of the Atlantic shortly. Mr. Madden will bring him over himself if he does not sell the colt and place him with one of our best trainers. The only condition he will make will be that the boy who has always exercised the colt shall continue to do so and that Shilling, an American jockey, shall ride him in the Derby, should he be considered to have a chance in that race. Shilling, by the way, is evidently a fine horseman and he has already ridden 223 winners this year.

PLATERS.

The term "only a plater" is not a flattering one but it sometimes happens that rare good animal graduate from the ranks of the selling platers. We saw Olympian win the Humberstone Selling Plate at Leicester this week and it will be recalled that the son of Orme was once fancied for classic honours. He now carries Mr. F. McCabe's colours and this gentleman paid 210 guineas to retain Olympian after his victory. Mr. McCabe evidently believes in well bred animals, for he gave 105 guineas for Lyntourie after the son of St. Simon had finished a good fifth in the Stainsby Selling Plate at Derby. At one time Mr. McCabe was greatly interested in cycle racing, and the knowledge gained when looking after champions, has evidently come in useful as illustrated by the manner he prepared Orby for his Derby success.

Land League has so often run second, that his success in the Markeston Plate at Derby was quite in order. Captain Homfray's representative shared with Succour the honour of carrying top weight, 124 lbs., while Procope came next with 116 lbs. It was a fast run race, Woodhall at one time enjoying a ten lengths' lead, and this found out the weak spots in many. Halsey rode a splendidly judged race on the winner and gradually getting on terms finally won by a good length. Another impor[tant] item at Derby was the Chesterfield [Cup] Plate of 1,600 sovs. for which a [field] (22) turned out and some of the [best] the top of the class. Battle-Axe, top [weight] an impost of 9st, was an equal [favourite] Mustapha and the son of Wi[nkfield] splendidly, gaining second [place] latter (carrying 105lbs.) is [reported] came into the possession [of Mr.] guineas at Lord Wolvert[on's] July, so the well-kn[own] have got a bar[gain]

tested the Chatsworth Plate in which there was a false start, which recalled the fiasco in the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot a few years ago. Several of the animals ran right through, in spite of the starter's signal "no start." At the second attempt a good struggle ended in favour of Mr. E. Wigan's gelding by Eager—Tapis, starting at 20 to 1. The Osmaston Nursery gave the bookmakers another good turn, Mr. L. de Rothschild's Santa Bella beating fourteen rivals and starting at 100 to 6.

THE DERBY GOLD CUP.

Once again backers of favourites came to grief over the Gold Cup at Derby to-day, when neither Spats nor Lagos could gain a place, victory going to Mondamin, Mr. Clayton's representative starting at 100 to 8.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Dorando Pietrie of Italy, who so narrowly missed winning the Olympic Marathon Race, left London on Wednesday "en route" for New York, where he is due to meet J.J. Hayes in a 42 kilometres match on November 25th. The Italian looked several pounds above himself and as he will have to run one week after landing, it is hardly likely he will be fit to do justice to himself. This is a pity and he has been ill-advised to agree to the conditions. Dorando Pietrie hopes to be back again shortly and it is not unlikely that he will be found among the runners for the Powderball New Year Marathon.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

The Freshmen's Sports at Cambridge University showed that in P. J. Baker the Light Blues have a promising miler, for he won his race in 4mins. 35 2-5secs., a fair performance at this time of the year and with the path a bit sticky. A feature of the Freshmen's Sports at both Oxford and Cambridge has been the prominence of over-seas athletes. R. Benoist, France, won the shot-putting and A. F. Nimr of Egypt has shown ability as a sprinter and hurdler at Cambridge, while G. E. Putnam and R. E. Blake (jumper) both from the United States, promise to be of big assistance to Oxford. Putnam excels at shot-putting and hammer-throwing, particularly the latter, as instanced by his recent effort of 143ft. 5inches.

A CAPITAL IDEA.

At the next meeting of the National Cyclists Union a resolution will be proposed to permit amateur and professional cyclists to race together. The Birmingham Centre is responsible for the motion and is to be congratulated on such a common-sense proposal. Those behind the scenes are well aware that a very large proportion of our amateur runners and cyclists would rather compete for cash prizes than the absurd bits of plate often offered at present. What is the good of an electro-plated tea and coffee service, or a case of fish eaters to an artisan athlete who, poor fellow, is often compelled to make his dinner off a penny bloater? We hear a lot about one universal defination of an amateur now-a-days and if only the discussion leads to the removal of the restrictions, which do not permit amateur runners and cyclists to meet professionals, it will be a great advance. It would be a great thing for sport if the National Cyclist Union adopted the proposal mentioned and then, if it led to a breach with the Amateur Athletic Union, proceeded to promote foot races for both amateurs and professionals.

SWIMMING.

Matters of moment claimed the attention of the representatives of the Amateur Swimming Association when they met a few days ago. A sign of the times was shown by the decision that after January 1st, 1901, soldiers and sailors who have competed for money in service races, shall be eligible for reinstatement as amateurs, providing they do not afterwards compete for money. Another matter of a pleasing nature was the awarding of a certificate to H. Johansen of Sweden for the prompt manner he went to the assistance of G. F. Cane during the decision of the high diving at the Olympic Games. The Englishman struck the water too flat and it knocked him insensible, so that he sank to the bottom of the pool (14 feet deep) from which the Swede promptly fetched him.

BOXING.

We are drawing nearer the date for the Burns vs. Johnson bout and interest in it increases daily. The knowledge that the men will meet in a sixteen foot ring ensures that there will not be much running around and probably a dozen rounds will see the conclusion. Burns is throwing away no chance and hopes to be fitter than ever before. Just before he left London, the Canadian informed the writer that he was sick of the game and would be very glad when his engagements were over. Your correspondent pointed out that he (Burns) was stale and ought to put boxing, both actively and as a conversation, out of his mind during his voyage to Australia, so that he would be fresh for his engagements there. Burns did so and soon came round, while he has followed up the idea by "turning up" in the mountains prior to strict training for the match with Johnson. Whether Burns will carry out his present idea and make this his last contest, remains to be seen. He is clever enough to see that he cannot always be a champion and wants to retire with a good bank roll and go into some other line of business.

BILLIARDS.

This week's heat of the Burroughes-Watts tournament brought Stevenson (scratch) and Harris (receiving 3,000) into opposition. The latter is making his first appearance in an important match in London, but he was not overawed and started well. Unfortunately for the new Lancashire star, he caught Stevenson in rare form and the Hull player has delighted his admirers by his splendid play. He made a grand break of 415 on Tuesday, but quite dwarfed this the following day with one of 733. This is the highest of the season so far and only occupied Stevenson 38 minutes. At 709 he screwed in off the red and left a very difficult short jenny, but made the shot all right. When it looked as though he might put up a new record, he was unlucky enough to just fail to cut the red into the top right pocket, the ball hanging on the brink of the opening. It may be added that Stevenson has made three other breaks of over 600 this season and three of over 500—one of 557 being put together last Saturday, when he finished up his match with Diggle (receiving 1,100 in 10,000) with a lead of 3,719. Such form is wonderful and has [led] admirer to offer to back Stevenson [to] concede John Roberts 4,000 [points]

It really l[ooks] genuine m[atch] F. Got[tfried] cals[ton] in

REFORMS IN INDIA.

MR. GOKHALE'S VIEWS.

Indians in Public Services.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND FOR BENGAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, in an address before the New Reform Club last night, said that the situation in India was most serious, but if wide reforms were given the anti-English feeling would disappear.

The next three years, he said, would determine the character of Anglo-Indian relations. He demanded great extensions of the participation of Indians in the public services and administration, and declared that the modification of the partition and an amnesty for political offenders would alone pacify Bengal.

THE BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIA.

Rioting at Prague.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A Hungarian steamer which arrived at Constantinople yesterday, was unable to discharge her cargo owing to the boycott.

LATER.

The Czechs at Prague have indulged in two days' riotous pro-Servian and anti-Austrian demonstrations.

The Gendarmery made sword and bayonet charges and a hundred rioters and many gendarmes were injured.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

Speech by Lord Methuen.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Lord Methuen, speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Johannesburg last night, explained that his mission to consolidate the Colonial Forces of South Africa was not undertaken with a view to the permanent withdrawal of the regular troops, but to enable the Empire to rely upon the South African Army in time of danger, when every man available might be required to fight in Europe or elsewhere.

JAPANESE SHIPPING DISASTER.

Seven Hundred Perish.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Reuter wires from Chefoo that two Japanese steamers have collided and it is reported that seven hundred people have been drowned.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Departure of the "Nimrod."

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A telegram from Christ church states that the "Nimrod" has sailed for the Antarctic to fetch Lieutenant Shackleton and his comrades. The vessel, which has been refitted, takes provisions for one year.

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Reply to the Anglo-Russian Note.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Foreign Minister, replying to the Anglo-Russian Note, reaffirms the intention of the Shah to grant a Majliss, suited to the character and requirements of the people, in conformity with Islam.

THE TURKISH CABINET.

Reconstruction Completed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Turkish Cabinet has been reconstructed. Hassan Fehmi becomes President of the Council; Hussein Hilmi, Minister of Interior; Hakki Bey, Minister of Instruction; Refik Bey, Minister of Justice; and Mahmud Shevket, Inspector-General of Macedonia.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Condition Serious.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

His Holiness the Pope, who has recently been suffering from a cold, is worse, and his condition causes some anxiety.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

En Route for Colombo.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The American fleet has left Manila for Colombo.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Australia Beats America.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Australia has won the Davis Cup at Lawn-Tennis, defeating America.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Agreement Signed.

EXTREME VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Root and M. Takahira have signed the Agreement between America and Japan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya" unreservedly welcomes the Agreement between Japan and America as an influence for peace, but the "Russ" declares that it is merely a truce while the two Powers complete their preparations for the great struggle.

MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

1,000,000 Divorces Granted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Statistics show that one million divorces have been granted by the United States during the past twenty years.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Sir Robert Hart's Predictions.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Sir Robert Hart, replying to an address of welcome presented by the Municipality of Lisburn, predicted a wonderful future for China. He praised the reasonableness of the Chinese, who hated soldiering and fighting because it was unreasonable.

In a century or two, Sir Robert declared, China would become strong as a great Continental power like Germany. Then she would side with the Power attacked against any country making war.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Speech.

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

In his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner last night, Sir Andrew Fraser dwelt on the need of sympathy between the different classes of the community, Indian and European, unofficial and official.

Regarding the special measures pending introduction into Bengal, he pointed out the disastrous results of a state of affairs, under which officials had to be guarded in their houses and shut off from free communication with the people to prevent violence, and said that, while the Government did not want to get rid of criticism, they did want to be able to fix responsibility in respect of an offence against the public peace. The ineffectiveness of the weapons had been fully established during the trying month through which they have passed, and they were glad to have the confident expectation that better weapons were to be placed in their hands.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1

St. Andrew's Dinner was held by the Madras Caledonian Society with the usual success, 120 members and their guests meeting last night in the Moore Pavilion.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Robertson, I.M.S. the Chairman, proposed the toasts of the King-Emperor, "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew" and "The Croupier;" Mr. R. H. Campbell, I. C. S., "The Land we Live in." Mr. Cameron Morrison proposed "The Empire," Mr. T. M. Ross, "The Lasses," Mr. W. G. MacBain responding. Mr. Maclure Savage proposed "Kindred Gatherings," the Rev. G. M. Russell "The Guests," the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller responding. Finally, Mr. H. P. M. Rai proposed the Chairman's health, which was enthusiastically received.

A SEDITIOUS PREACHER.

Transported for Five Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 1.

A Hindu named Balappa, with several "aliases," hailing from Halsgi, in the Belgaum District, who was arrested for preaching sedition to passengers in a railway carriage on the Nizam's Railway between Alwal and Bolarum on 7th October, was brought before the First Assistant Resident at the Hyderabad Residency Court to-day on remand and was sentenced to five years' transportation.

The prosecution was conducted by the Public Prosecutor. Accused, who was undefended, had three witnesses summoned, but they did not appear.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 1.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived here last night from Aden with Government stores and the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, comprising 5 officers, 105 rank and file, 7 women, 16 children and 19 followers. She left to-day for Bombay with the 69th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, comprising 5 officers, 129 rank and file, 13 women, and 18 children, also Government stores.

THE King has approved the appointment of Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be Constable of Carnarvon Castle, in the room of the late Sir John Puleston.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION MORE SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 1.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—"Her Excellency's condition gives rise to the most serious anxiety, lung complication having supervened."

Later.

It is officially notified that owing to Lady Clarke's illness, the Governor's Levee, arranged for the 9th instant in Bombay, has been postponed.

The "Anglo-Lusitano" in its last number writes:—The report that H. E. Lady Clarke took ill so soon after her return from England, apparently restored to perfect health, has caused wide spread regret and evoked the sympathies of all communities without distinction. The Right Rev. Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun has recommended to the faithful of his jurisdiction that prayers may be offered for the recovery of Her Excellency's health. We, too, pray for Lady Clarke's speedy recovery.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Probable Abandonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 1.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that news lately received from Kabul shows that the epidemic of cholera has completely died out since the winter set in, and that even villages lastly infected with the disease have now a clean bill of health.

In these circumstances it appears unlikely that the Amir will carry out his intention of visiting Jellalabad and old reports are revived of a possible tour to Ghazni and Kandahar. No preparations have, however, been made for a long journey of this kind, and it is possible that the Amir may decide to remain at his capital until the spring.

NEW PROVIDENT FUND.

For Government Servants.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

With reference to the new Provident Fund sanctioned by the Secretary State for Government servants in India in civil appointments, drawing Rs. 100 and upwards as monthly salary, it is understood that subscription to it will be optional in the case of officers already in the service, also in the case of officers who are natives of India joining hereafter who may commence subscribing at any time within five years of becoming eligible to do so. It will be compulsory for Europeans and Eurasians who join Government service hereafter except if the case of Indian Civil Servants, subscribers to State Railway Provident Funds, and officers already are compelled to subscribe to a family pension fund. The subscription will range from a minimum of 6 1-4 per cent. of monthly income to a maximum of 12 1-2 per cent. This will accumulate during the period spent in Government service the Government adding 4 per cent. compound interest to the total amount accumulated. It will be paid to the subscriber or to his heirs on his leaving Government service or on death whichever occurs first; but withdrawal of funds from it under other circumstances will only be permitted to a small amount and for special purposes, as, for example, to provide for sickness, or to facilitate requisite leave. The existing Provident Funds for Civil Engineers, Finance Department officers, the Police, the Geological department, the Survey Department, the Northern India Salt Department, Forest and Civil Veterinary Department, will continue only for existing members, and when these withdraw they will be closed. The general provident fund now sanctioned taking their place.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Inaugural Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The inaugural meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League took place at the Victoria Hall on Saturday last. The hall was full, nearly 150 delegates from the mofussil attending the meeting.

Mahomed Mahmood Khan Bahadur presided and delivered an excellent address, after which a resolution was passed affirming its loyalty to Government and asserting the objects of the League, viz,—to protect the political and other rights of Indian Mussalmans, to place their deeds and aspirations before the Government in temperate language and to promote friendly feelings between Mussalmans and other communities in India.

The "Madras Mail" considers these excellent objects and says:—

The South India Mahomedans, ith herto too often divided, may, if they act wisely on these broad principles, do much for their own community. As a means of collecting public opinion, of stirring up a more energetic spirit and of making known any legitimate grievances of the Mahomedan people, the League has a good work before it. The League also may prove useful as the centre of unity."

MR. ASQUITH has consented to receive a deputation from the L.C.C. to urge the necessity of securing the establishment of a London Traffic Board, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Second Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 1.

When the Multan Murder Case was resumed in the Chief Court to-day the evidence of Major Sangster was resumed.

Witness described how Shuldham at Raewind showed him a more comfortable carriage and moved witness's kit for him into the compartment next to Miss Taylor's. Witness then described the discovery of the murder at Multan Cantonment. Witness noticed two Europeans on the platform and asked them to look, and then asked one of them to fetch some railway officials. Inspector Shuldham came and said witness must be detained. Witness said he was travelling on urgent duty and suggested his statement should be taken at once. The Inspector asked if he had seen any suspicious characters. Witness immediately thought of prisoner (Shuldham) whom he described to the Inspector, not knowing who the man he had dined with was. Witness continued his journey and on the way down remembered Mullins and at the next station sent the telegram about him to the Multan Police.

Cross-examined, witness did not think Shuldam a suspicious character at Raewind. Witness turned down the light of his carriage a short time after leaving Raewind and noticed nothing till Multan Cantonment, when Inspector Shuldham took his statement. No other railway official was present. Witness did not remember replying to a question by the Inspector that the man he met at Raewind was a decent sort or a suspicious character. At Raewind Shuldham was wearing a motor cap and black tie, but witness could not say what his clothes were.

Re-questioned by Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said he mentioned to the Inspector that the man he met at Raewind appeared strange, but did not use the word "suspicious."

Mr. Ganpat Rai asked for Major Sangster's statement to Inspector Shuldham.

The Court intimated that the statement was not in the diary.

Questioned by the jury, witness said he believed Shuldham was in a normal state of mind at Raewind. He thought the man's conduct strange, first because he was dining in the first class refreshment, room; secondly, because of his voluble conversation; thirdly, because he seemed so anxious to help witness to change his carriage.

In reply to the Court witness said Shuldham did not appear excited at Raewind.

Unrao Rajah Lal, Civil Surgeon, Multan, gave medical evidence. The cause of death was the cut in the throat, which must have been done with a sharp-edged instrument. A carving knife (produced) might very well have been used. He added that he found a big bruise on the lady's chest as though some one had knelt on her, and a contused wound over the eye. He found no outward evidence of outrage having been committed.

Mr. E. K. Shaw, Engineer, District Board, Multan, stated the deceased lady was his sister-in-law. She was coming to Multan to get married. He examined her luggage after the murder. He opened a steel trunk and found the top garment inside had some blood on it. Deceased had no jewellery on her when he saw the body, nor did he find any in her trunk.

Questioned by Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said some letters were found in Miss Taylor's portfolio which Inspector Shuldham had at first taken. There was one letter, said witness, which was marked "to be opened in the presence of Charlie," and when he challenged Inspector Shuldham, he said he had opened it. Charlie, explained witness, was Miss Taylor's intended husband. Miss Taylor had had several letters in her possession; they were from her "fiance" and her sister. The above mentioned private letter was from her dying father.

Mr. Rehill, Superintendent, Railway Police, then described how Inspector Shuldham had been removed from investigation. He then related the police enquiries, ending in the arrest of the two prisoners on September 13. Learning that a Parsi could give information, he deputed Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz to proceed to Lahore to take his statement. At this time the two prisoners were living with Inspector Shuldham. On the 13th witness learned that they were returning to Lahore and made arrangements to have them searched at Multan City Station. The plan was not carried out as they left by an earlier train. Abdul Aziz returned on the 16th with the Parsi's statement. In consequence witness decided to arrest the prisoners. He heard that Mullins had gone to Rawalpindi and Shuldham to Allahabad, and immediately sent telegrams to those places. Shuldham had left for Calcutta on the 21st. The cash box and jewel case found on the line were brought to witness. Mullins had been arrested and brought to Multan, and on 21st made the statement and another on the 22nd. These were recorded by the District Magistrate. Witness received a telegram on 19th from the Calcutta Police that Shuldham had been arrested. While Mullins' statements were recorded the police were out of the room. Mullins was never handcuffed and never complained about coercion or anything of that kind. So far as witness knew no inducement was held out to Mullins to make him confess.

Mr. Grey then tendered Mullins, two statements before the District Magistrate.

Mr. Ganpat Rai objected to the statements being put in.

The Court reserved the point till the District Magistrate gave evidence.

Witness continuing, said that on September 26 Shuldham made a statement which was written out for him and signed by him. In consequence further inquiries were made about Miss Taylor's jewellery. From information given by Mr Williams, District Superintendent of Police, Multan, witness had the third class carriage No 771 searched and jewellery was found there. Witness spoke of finding written, very small, in the corner of page 2 of Shuldham's notebook figure 771. Abdul Aziz first discovered the figures. Witness described the arrest of a Pathan budmash, but it turned out he had nothing to do with the case but had been arrested on another murder charge.

TREES IN THE KONKAN.

Preservation Measures Necessary.

The Governor in Council announces in a Press Note that he has had under consideration the possibility and the propriety of taking steps to encourage the conservation of trees in occupied lands in the Kolaba District and to check the denudation which there is reason to fear has already taken place to a deplorable extent. Under the former Governments—whether of the Peshwa, the Sidi or the Angria—the Konkan was richly wooded, and the rulers were careful to guard their timber and to employ measures for preserving the supply. The Maratha Government prevented the people from selling or exporting timber; the Sidi forbade export and severely punished timber thefts and injury to the forests; the Angria stringently enforced forest conservancy. Under the British Government so early as 1829 the forests in the Ratnagiri District were for the most part placed at the disposal of the people, in the expectation that the landholders would use them thriftily and husband them with care. The expectation was not realized and the forests of Ratnagiri are almost destroyed. In Kolaba there was no special conservancy until 1863 and while since that date a considerable area or forest land has been constituted Reserved forest, Government in 1892 formally waived their right to trees of all kinds, reserved and unreserved trees, in occupied rice, garden, and rabi lands, and to unreserved trees in occupied warkas lands, trusting that the people of the district would recognize that their true interests lay in maintaining a fair supply of wood outside forest limits. The reserved trees in occupied warkas lands were, in following years, sold outright, including the right to the aftergrowth or coppice, with the exception that in a very few survey numbers which are intended for acquisition for Reserved Forest when occasion offers, the right of Government to the aftergrowth has been reserved. Thus Government have step by step divested themselves, with one exceedingly small exception, of all rights in trees of all kinds in occupied lands in Kolaba. In so divesting themselves Government were careful to warn the occupants against denuding their lands, otherwise than with a view to improved cultivation, and to direct that if this warning were neglected the people must be prepared to find the privileges granted to them in respect of grazing and lopping wood in Government forests restricted or withdrawn. It appears that, though doubtless there are exceptions, the warning has been generally neglected, and that nevertheless no action has been taken in the direction of enforcing the

PENALTY FOR NEGLECT.

Meanwhile the denudation of the tree-growth on occupied lands, and the removal of forest from lands cleared for cultivation, have seriously diminished the resources of the district in respect of the supply of tahal for cultivation, and have doubtless, by removing the checks on erosion, promoted the silting up of the creeks and waterways, the injurious effects of which had been noticed and recorded so long ago as 1880. Government are being asked to undertake measures for clearing the channels, of which the expense must be heavy and may be prohibitive.

There appear, therefore, to be good reasons for the intervention of Government with the object of securing, so far as may be, such management of the trees in occupied lands as shall reduce the detriment to the public interests which follows from an unthrifty use of the trees by the occupier. The Governor in Council is, however, by no means desirous of employing any measure of compulsion, or of enforcing the penalty for neglect of the warning given in 1893, without due notice to those concerned and without giving them an opportunity of adopting voluntarily more efficient and economical methods of using the valuable property which has been freely granted to them by Government. He is willing to believe that it is rather in ignorance of such methods, than with any intent to destroy the tahal resources of the district outside forests, that the cultivators cut their trees in a manner leading inevitably to the extermination of all ligneous growth on their lands. In the Thana and Kolaba Districts, rules for the cutting of tahal in Protected Forests under the privileges granted to the inhabitants of forest villages, were framed in 1897, and it has been found by experience in the Thana District that when the people have been thoroughly instructed in the rules and demonstrations have been given of the application of them, very great benefit may result. A few years of scientific lopping for tahal in accordance with the rules keep the land well-clothed with tahal producing trees, instead of leaving it denuded of such growth. In respect of Protected Forests, Government have more than once directed that demonstrations of Thana methods should be given in Kolaba, and that Kolaba officers should be sent to Thana to study them on the spot. The Governor in Council now desires that similar action should be taken in respect of occupied lands. The Collector of Kolaba should arrange for his Sub-Divisional, Taluka and Circle officers to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the rules for Protected Forests, which have recently been revised and submitted for the approval of the Government of India and with the

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

of the rules as worked in the Thana District. Instructions, with demonstrations, should then be given by these officers to the Khots of khoti villages, to their tenants, and to the occupants and actual occupiers of ordinary Government lands, with special reference to Nos. 1 (a), 4, 5, and 6 of the rules. Care should be taken to explain that the permission of revenue officers required by the proviso to rule 5 and by rule 6 in the case of Protected Forests is not requisite in the case of occupied lands, but that what is desired is that the landlord or superior holder should insist on his tenant or inferior holder observing the directions of the rules, and that the actual cultivators and the actual occupiers of warkas lands should themselves carry out the lopping for tahal of trees on those lands in accordance with those directions. The essential instructions are those in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 5. The benefits to be derived from such treatment of the tahal-producing and other trees should be fully explained; and a definite warning should be given that if the directions are not followed, the privilege of lopping for tahal in Government Forests will be withdrawn, or the privilege of grazing in Government forests will be subjected to payment of enhanced fees, or, if thought necessary, both these measures will be taken. Record should be kept of the instructions and demonstrations, accompanied by the warning, having been given, and the patil and the talati in ordinary Government villages and the khot in khoti villages should be supplied with a copy of the record. The Governor in Council hopes that if the instructions and demonstrations are given in a sympathetic manner and the co-operation of the people is cordially invited, the necessity may be avoided of giving effect to the penalties indicated in the warning. Should, however, such occasion arise, the penalties should be enforced. Talatis in ordinary Government villages and in all villages the Circle Inspectors and the superior Taluka and Sub-Divisional officers should be careful to inspect the treatment of the tree-growth in villages in which instructions and demonstrations have been given, and to report to the Collector cases in which sound methods of tahal-cutting have not been followed. In the case of occupied lands situated in proximity to the beats and rounds of the Forest Guards and Round Guards, the officers of the Forest Department should also inspect and report to the Collector the extent to which the approved manner of lopping for tahal is adopted. The penalties for neglect should be imposed by order of the Collector only. The Collector is also authorised, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer, to reward occupants of villages where tahal is properly cut by remitting grazing fees in unclosed forests and to give testimonials and presents—such as turbans or shawls—to khots, patels and other influential persons who promote scientific tahal-cutting and the growth of trees in occupied lands. The Collector should also consider and report whether any further concessions could appropriately be given as an inducement to private owners and occupiers to preserve tree growth. The object in view is of such importance that even a reduction or remission of revenue might be justified, where exceptionally good results had been obtained.

The Collector should be requested to consider and report whether it is practicable, and if practicable advisable, to insert in the clauses relating to trees in the agreement entered into with the khots for the management of khoti villages conditions requiring the observance of the approved method of lopping for tahal.

In future when the Collector disposes of the occupancy, for cultivation, of unoccupied land at the disposal of Government, conditions should be attached to the occupancy, under section 62, Bombay Land Revenue Code, requiring trees to be lopped for tahal only in accordance with the provisions of the rules, so far as they are appliesble, The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to submit a draft of these conditions.

The present orders should apply to Thana in amplification of the measures already in force in that district; and the Collectors of Ratnagiri and of other districts in which the lopping of trees for tahal is practised should be requested to report on the practicability of applying these orders in those districts also. In Ratnagiri, Khots might be induced to lease suitable woodland areas to the Forest Department for reservation or to the Revenue Department for protection on the woodlands plan for a term of years. Some such measure is urgently called for in this district, over the greater part of which denudation is entirely unchecked, and the hills are altogether bare of forest growth.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Proposed Increase of Pay.

BRITISH OFFICERS EXCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 1.

The "Pioneer" says that the increase of pay to the Indian Army, foreshadowed in the King's message, will apparently, for the present at any rate, not be extended to the British officer.

The financial position of the Government of India just now is not such that even a few lakhs of rupees can be spared, except for very urgent requirements. If the current year had been one of prosperity, it is probable that funds would have been allotted to improve the position of the British officers serving with Indian regiments, for it has been admitted, for some time past, that they have a just claim to consideration, especially those below the rank of Major.

THE "JUDDIN" CASE.

Rejoicings at Navsari.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, NOVEMBER 30.

The contested "Juddin" case, against the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds, being decided in favour of the Trustees—in fact in favour of the Parsee Zoroastrians—to-day was observed as a red letter day by the Parsees of Navsari, and as thanksgiving, the "Jashan" ceremony was performed in the fire-temple, under the leadership of Mr. Daboo.

After the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Sorabji Desai gave expression in fitting words to the delight of the Parsees, and amid loud cheers said that the Parsees will enjoy their present high position for 50,000 years or longer, under the benign British Rule.

After the distribution of "Asodad" among the Mobeds, the gathering dispersed.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

The Elphinstone Bioscope.

The Olympic Games films, shown here for the first time in India, have been the great attraction at the theatre this week. Mr. Bandmann, who is ever on the look out for up-to-date events, secured the first lien on these films and is showing them in sets every night at his Theatre. To-night sees the latest arrivals, viz., High jumping, Water Polo, Steeplechasing, Flat-racing, &c, and if they are as successful as the previous series, every one will surely be delighted. A film of the real thrilling order is booked for this programme. It has been taken at great expense, and is called "The Wreckers." Full of real exciting incidents, it should prove a royal attraction to a programme crammed full of good things. Some very funny films will be shown as usual, and the whole show is entirely new from start to finish. The new electric operator is wonderful. It renders blurring an impossibility while it increases the comfort and enjoyment of the entertainment Three shows are being given nightly as usual, and at the usual prices.

THE death has occurred at Harrogate of the Rev. Dr. Bruce, a well-known Congregational minister and educationist. He was for fifty years pastor of Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, and was for many years chairman of the School Board. As a tutor in his early years at Blackburn Academy, he had Mr. John Morley (Lord Morley) as a pupil. He was presented with the honorary freedom of Huddersfield in 1906.

DR. RANDALL, Suffragan Bishop of Reading has resigned his position owing to advancing years and on the ground of ill-health. It will be remembered that Dr. Randall sent in his resignation twelve months ago, but at the request of the Bishop of the diocese, withdrew it.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Late Empress-Dowager's Birthday.

HTE SOUTH CHINA FLOODS.

THE native papers both in Hongkong and Canton are filled with vived descriptions of the recent floods that have devastated the whole South-west of the Province. I saw an account yesterday, (Oct. 29) that was from the pen of one of the Committee that had been sent by the various benevolent societies of Canton to alleviate the distress. The number of houses and shops destroyed is not less than 4,600; and it must be remembered this statement only covers one district, and there are several others. Some villages that before were composed of a couple of hundred houses, have been quite swept out of existence, and not a stick remains. In other places everything has been washed away except the temples and the ancestral halls. The number of lives lost will never be known. In one village it is said that eighty were drowned, and the dead bodies are reported to be floating towards the sea, like dead leaves. Meanwhile the several benevolent societies are busy trying to do whatever is possible to assist those in distress. In Honkong there is a Clansmen's Hall of the Eight Cities that are now involved. The President at once called a meeting and some sixty responded, most of whom hail from one or the other of these districts, and indeed have their families or some branches thereof even now residing in the country. The meeting, out of the accummulated funds of the Clan, at once voted 50,000dols, and also called for steam launches, and sent large quantities of food and clothing to those who are in such dire distress. It is a terrible misfortune that this flood should have followed so closely upon the heels of the other for it is hardly likely that the people will again interest themselves so soon and get up another series of bazars. The Viceroy is appealing for help from Peking.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The continued uncertainty in respect to the use of the funds paid in for the construction of the trunk line, and the consequent reluctance of the people to respond to the second call for funds, have made matters somewhat serious. It is well-known that Chang Chih-tung has been invested with great powers by the Government, in respect of this matter, and recently he has forwarded what may be called an ultimatum to the Viceroy of Canton. It amounts to this: two months more will be allowed as grace to see whether the shareholders will pay up or not, then the Government will take matters into its own hands. Meanwhile, whether they pay or do not pay, drastic changes are once more to be made among the managing directors. Many of those who now have power will be dismissed, and others will be elected by the shareholders. Every shareholder will have some part in the choice in the election of the new Directors. If, however, the money is not paid up, the Government will step in and raise the funds and continue the building of the line in its own way. Whatever money has already been sunk in the building of the railway will still be regarded as legitimately invested therein, and those who have advanced the money will be spoken of as the old shareholders. Meanwhile the Government will either borrow money, as it has done for the construction of other lines, or will impose new taxes and so raise the money from the people themselves. If this is done then the Government will control the line, and the interest of the people therein will cease, except in so far they have invested some funds in the shares. This seems to be a threat. It would appear that the Government itself is tired of the dilatoriness and recriminations that have been so marked since the time that the railway was repurchased from the American Company, and seeing already the great importance of railways and especially of a grand trunk railway joining Peking to Canton with all the other great towns "en route," they have decided that at last the old state of things shall cease, and the work, either by the people or the Government, shall be pushed on, so that there is some hope that it will presently be finished.

OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

A telegram from Home states that the Earl of Crewe is considering the proposals of the Governor of Hongkong in regard to the opium question in the Colony. What these proposals were and are the man in the street does not know, and there are some of us who wish to know. Of course, there are two camps in regard to this vexed question, though the majority seems to think that opium does comparatively little harm, and, more emphatically, that the opium revenue is vital to the interests of the Colony. What percentage of of the people would wipe their hands clean of the monopoly cannot be known. What my own particular views happen to be does not matter, I am but chronicling what I think is the general feeling in the Colony. Most men would like to know what the Governor has proposed to the Home Government, and further, what is the apparent trend of thought and purpose of the Government in England in regard to the monopoly. It is evident that the opposition of Hongkong to the previous decisions of the Government in regard to the matter has had some effect, though this may be temporary, and will be overridden at Home when the decision of the House of Commons is finally taken. Meanwhile, about one-fifth of the revenue of the Colony is involved, though it is not likely that Hongknog will become bankrupt, even if the monopoly is destroyed altogether.

KUANGSI MILITARY COLLEGES.

General Chang Wai-chi has been recently making a tour in the Southern Provinces of China, in order to inspect the military colleges and test their effectiveness. It appears from his report to Peking which has been printed in the native Press here, that the military colleges of Kuangsi are in a high state of efficiency. One may suppose that the continued fighting in the inner Province has had the effect of keeping the minds of the younger generation of the importance of being well skilled in military matters. Fighting has certainly been going on more or less vigorously for some years now, and though the rebels appear to be making no headway worth the name, there is constant tension, and the suspicion that at any time things may become even serious. By the way, it has been stated in the Southern native Press that Chang Wai-chi is to be appointed military commander in the Two Kuang, as Chun Ping-Chih who has held the office for some time, has been ordered to Peking to give advice to the inner circles of the Government in reference to the condition of affairs in the South.

THE TONKING FRONTIER FRACAS.

In Hsi Liang's (Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei Provinces) memorial with reference to the fracas between Chinese and French soldiers on the other side of the frontiers, in Tonking, which resulted in the loss of several French lives, says the Imperial Rescript, he states that in the 5th moon of this year (June, 1908) whilst our troops were pursuing a body of defeated anti-monarchists the chase was pushed into French territory, our soldiers in ignorance that they had crossed over the frontier came into conflict with French troops and brought about a very serious affair between our respective countries. Although this was unpremediated by our troops, their officers were guilty of making a a mistake upon a mistake (i.e. crossing into a

friendly country and then coming into conflict with troops of a friendly Power). Our officers concerned were, therefore, guilty of faults which we cannot condone. Our sentence is that leaving aside Major Yang Tsing-kuei, who has already been executed for fleeing from his post—Major Yu Huan-chang and Captain Wang Rai-jen of the Yunnan forces (whose errors were extremely serious) shall be summarily executed, and that Lieutenants Wang Yu-tsai and Hsu Teh-kuei of the same service be imprisoned for five years, at the end of which period they are to be liberated. As for Chiang Wan-lung, a first Lieutenant of the Kuangtung forces, and Peng Kai-sheng, an Ensign of the same service, they are to be forthwith cashiered, in addition to which Chiang Wan-lung is to be sent to work on the military post roads as a convict and Peng K'ai-sheng is to be imprisoned for one year. Sung Chih-k'un, an expectant Chih-hsien, commanding a battalion of Kuangtung troops and Hu Tien-yu, a military licentiate, commanding a battalion of Yunnan troops, are to be cashiered, while Sung Chih-k'un is forbidden for ever to return to the public service. Major Wang Hung-kuei, commanding a battalion of Yunnan troops is also ordered to be cashiered, but allowed to remain in the army to redeem his errors. These sentences are ordered to be put into execution forthwith as a warning to others.

(2) Wu Chung-hsi, Governor of Honan Province reports that owing to the abnormal rise of the waters in the Grand Canal this summer the banks were often in great danger of being breached, but the threatened catastrophe was repeatedly averted by the diligence and energy of the officials concerned in the conservation works, and through the protection of the river god. We hereby command that ten great sticks of Tibetan incense shall be sent to the said Governor to be offered in our name before the altars of the river god as a token of the Imperial gratitude for the god's protection over the waterways of Honan. With regard to the officials who are deserving of rewards we hereby command that Thu Shou-young, Provincial Treasurer of Honan: Tsao Fu-yuan Taotai of the K'ai-Kuei, Intendancy of Honan; Shih Keng, Taotai of the Hopei Intendancy, and Liu Ying-shou, prefect of Kaifeng be handed to the Ministry concerned for extraordinary rewards, and that Ho Ting-chun, ex-Taotai of Kai-Kui Intendancy be given the 2nd brevet red button.

THE DALAI LAMA HONOURED.

Decree of the Empress-Dowager acknowledging with pleasure the presence that morning of the Dalai Lama and his suite in the Imperial Palace for the purpose of paying loyal obeisances and congratulations to her Imperial Majesty on the occasion of her seventy-fourth birthday anniversary. Her Majesty, therefore, bestows upon the Buddhist Pontiff an additional title to his usual one, formerly bestowed by a former Emperor of the Dynasty. To his old title of "The Great Righteous and Complacent Buddha of the Western Heavens" the Empress-Dowager now bestows the additional title of "Sincere and Loyal Spreader of Civilization." That is to say the Pontiff is to be hereafter known and addressed as "The Sincere and Loyal Spreader of Civilization; the Great Righteous and Complacent Buddha of the Western Heavens." In addition to this honour the Empress-Dowager further commands that the sum of Tls. 10,000 "Food money" be granted the Dalai Lama, the same to be paid annually by the Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan. The Ministers of Rites and of Dependencies are commanded to report to the Throne, the form of ceremony to be used in installing the Dalai Lama with his new title without delay in order that, after his installation the Buddhist Pontiff may return to Tibet where he is expected to obey deferentially the laws of the Suzerain and Paramount Power, to be a supporter of China in the sincere performance of his duties and to use every effort in teaching and civilising the barbarous tribes of the Dependency, in order to deserve the confidence placed upon him by his Sovereign and a return for the protection of the Paramount Power which has always been granted to the Yellow Sect of Lamas. Finally all officials along the route to be taken by the Dalai Lama on his return to Tibet, are commanded to give every assistance and aid to him and his followers. The Pontiff is commanded to keep strict discipline over his train during his journey end when in Tibet to report as usual to the Imperial Resident at Lhassa everything that will need the Imperial sanction with reference to the government of the Dependency.

The Central Government has received a telegram from Chao Erh-feng, the High Commissioner of Defence in Szechuan and Tibet, reporting a serious reverse suffered by a small Imperial force in Tibet. The Lamas and Tibetans outnumbered the Chinese troops by fifty to one, and had it not been for the superior weapons in the hands of the latter they would have been annihilated at once. An Imperial Rescript has therefore been issued putting the High Commissioner in supreme command over all the available troops of Szechuan province which are to be used in reinforcing the troops now in Tibet. The High Commissioner is also instructed to issue proclamations to the Tibetans and Lamas warning them that if they persist in opposing themselves against the Imperial Government, troops will at once be poured into Tibet to bring the refractory and rebellious to order, when no mercy will be shown. As will, perhaps, be remembered, the Lamas have been inciting the Tibetans to rebellion in order to prevent the Imperial Government in its scheme of reorganizing that Dependency by which the Lamas will lose all their temporal power over the ignorant Tibetans.

As a result of the secret sessions of the Grand Council during the past few days, as already noted in this column, an Imperial Edict has been issued commanding Chao Erh-feng, High Commissioner of Frontier Defences in Szechuan, Tibet and Yunnan, to proceed in person against the rebellious Lamas now gathered against the Chinese troops in Tibet; it also makes His Excellency responsible for any disaster or lowering of the national prestige in that Dependency. Troops are also being hurried into Tibet from Szechuan to reinforce the beleaguered Chinese troops.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of H. I. M. the Empress-Dowager was duly celebrated in November 3 by the officials, gentry and people of this port. Shops and private houses were gay with displays of the Imperial Dragon flag and shop fronts and yamens were decorated with red sashes and fringes and lanterns of the same colour. Early in the morning His Honour Tsai Nai-huang, Taotai of this Port, and the heads of the local civil and military mandarins presented themselves at the Temple of a Myriad Ages to pay local obeisances before the Empress-Dowager's, Emperor's and Empress's tablets, contained in that Temple. In the forenoon His Honour held a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road, which was attended by the members of the Consular Body, I. M. Customs and Municipal Council—and other prominent foreigners. In the afternoon and evening there were theatricals by well-known stars of the Chinese theatrical world here, followed by a banquet to which were invited all the leading mandarins, gentry and prominent merchants of Shanghai.

It is interesting to note that the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan also fell on the same day—November 3.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATIONS

were for the first time posted at the doors of the various yamens of the province of Chihli on the morning of the Empress-Dowager's birthday (November 3) announcing that the Throne had decided to grant a constitution and parliamentary representation to the Empire. These Imperial proclamations bearing the Emperor's Great Seal are in the Imperial colour (yellow) and there were no less than 450 of them posted in Chihli province on the auspicious morning. Similar proclamations are being written out for the other provinces of the Empire.

THE UNREST IN KOREA.

From the telegram which was quoted in our Native Notes the other day Mr. Ijuin would appear to have made a good beginning of his new term as Japanese Minister in Peking by compromising with the Waiwupu on the recent fracas at Chientao in a manner acceptable to both parties. The dispute in question took place on or about October 14. So far as can be gathered from the confusing reports that have reached the outer world, some Koreans were at work, under the charge of Japanese gendarmes, on the construction of new barracks. Objections were raised to the work by a party of the Chinese soldiers who are quartered on the frontier and the contention eventually developed into open conflict in which several men were killed or wounded. Each side claim, as might be expected, considering the nature of the whole controversy about Chientao, that the other party was the aggressor. But although we may hesitate to accept implicity every single detail of the version communicated to us last week from Chinese sources, it is noticeable that no mention is made in Japanese reports of the exact locality on which the barracks were being erected; whereas the Chinese account states distinctly that it was "across the river" in Chinese territory, that is, presumably, on the western side of the Tumen. The point is not vital, perhaps, in view of the fact that the Chientao question began, now 200 years ago, in a dispute as to which of the two branches of the Tumen river is the line of demarcation. But it is enough to have increased the sense of injury which was inflicted on Chinese minds by the first invasion of Japanese soldiery into the Middle Island fourteen months ago; and Mr. Ijuin is the more to be congratulated on having, apparently, persuaded the Waiwupu to agree in recongnizing faults on both sides.

A far more serious episode in the recent history of Korea is the riot in Kanhoa against the prohibition of the national top-knot, indicating, as it does, that the Japanese have yet failed to grasp one of the fundamental principles of successful colonization. This prohibition, it may be remembered, was one of the earliest acts of the new "regime" after the enforced abdication of the Emperor Yi Heui. A decree was issued by the new Emperor calling upon the Koreans to cut off their top-knots, in the supposed interests of hygiene and national development: and an example was set by the Emperor himself whose top-knot was removed with befitting ceremony and, as it was declared, with extremely beneficial results to his Majesty's health That the nation should disbelieve in the bona fides of a decree from one who is generally regarded as a mere lay figure in the hands of the real rulers of the land is not surprising. Strong protests were made against the order in all parts of Korea; and as nothing more had been heard of it until the recent riot, and the Japanese certainly had many more important works of reform to engage their attention, it was to be supposed that thy had wisely abandoned an attempt which was shown to be obnoxious to Koreans. Unfortunately the insurrection in Kanhoa proves that the decree is still to be enforced. A good parallel is to be found in the attempt made by the Enulish in Scotland during the eighteenth century to stop the wearing of kilts. That effort failed and was abandoned, as, it is to be hoped, will yet be the case in Korea. The primary Japanese motive, like that of George II's Government, was, of course, to obliterate outward signs of difference with a view to the gradual amalgamation of natives and colonists. Now there is the further danger that the sumptuary order must be persisted in, lest withdrawal on one point should encourage insurrection on others. Neither argument has any real substantiality. To respect national institutions and to introduce none from outside but what are readily accepted are axioms of colonial development; and so far from weakening its authority in important matters, a Government may be said to gain by giving way gracefully on the unimportant. If the top-knot is proved to be incompatible with the requirements of "modern civilization," the Koreans, when sufficiently educated, will sacrifice it of their own accord.

It would not be a friendly part towards Japan to pretend that she has yet discovered the true way of serving either her own or Korea's best interests. The Chientao affair stands on a different footing from that of other problems in the peninsula. But it is clear that what is, at best, but a state of armed neutrality between the rival claimants to the Middle Island must have an unsettling effect on other parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Ijuin, who is said to be "persona grata" at Peking, will be encouraged by his successful "debut" in Chientao questions to experiment further for a definite settlement of a dispute which, even in its present phase, has been dragged out already too long. For the rest of Korea the Japanese policy is in danger of becoming, unless carefully watched by the civil authorities, almost entirely one of repression. It stands to reason that riot must be put down for the sake of public order. But when we remember that Korean national reorganization has been the unceasing care of the Japanese for some fifteen months (to go no farther back than the abdication of the former Emperor) it is disheartening to think that insurgence continues to be as strong as ever; and that there is further evidence of a continual drain of Koreans across the border into Chinese dominions. The difficulties of conciliating the country are added to by the apparent reluctance of Koreans in general to follow the lead of such of their upper classes as have been admitted to a share in the new bureaucracy. But this fact alone should be enough to pesuade Jayan of the advisability of reconsidering the system that she has hitherto pursued. Because the old order of things in Korea was corrupt, oppressive and over-ripe for abolition is no argument that the whole nation is henceforward to be debarred from sharing in its own government: and before the new Oriental Colonization company actually begins to put its schemes of development into practice, it would be well for the Japanese rulers of Korea to see whether there is no means of counteracting the germ of revolution before it reaches the point at which it must be suppressed by force of arms.—"N.-C. Herald."

TIN-MINING IN BURMA.

The tin-mining industry in Southern Burma does not show any great developments at present, but during the past two years concessions are reported to have been granted for mining on European lines and attempts are being made to treat the alluvial deposits by hydraulic mining, and it is therefore, probable that the Industry may be made of greater account in the near future. A geological survey which was begun of the Mergui district last year is reported to show that tin-ore is very widely distributed in the district, the although not apparently concentrated into very rich deposits, there should, it is believed, be material avaliable for a much larger industry than that which now continues in an uncertain way by unsystematic "washings," information conducted mainly by Chinese immigrants. Any information according to the official report on the subject regarding the mineral resources of a district so thickly clothed with jungle vegetation and rock decomposition products must necessarily be without precision, but the official view is that enough his exposed to show that the country in highly mineralised along the contact zone between the older sedimentary rocks and the intruded masses of granite.

INDIAN ARMY MAMŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

During the past month the 3rd Sappers and Miners have been carrying out a scheme representing the attack and defence of a modern fortress, starting from the last infantry position. The attackers' working parties consist of 17th, 20th and 21st companies under the direction of Captain Boyet, R. E., while the defenders are the 18th and 19th companies under the command of Captain Skip, with, R. E. Colonel Russell, R. E. is director of operations.

The attackers opened out from the last parallel in three companies on November 3, and eventually formed a mine trench about 60 yards from the fortress, from where they went forward with three galleries. The defenders arranged a system of countermines. The work has been carried on day and night in reliefs. On the 30th ultimo, Captain Boyet hearing the sounds of working in the countermines approaching his galleries to explode two mines and thus form craters which would enable him to effect a lodgment near the enemy's paripet and would also damage the countermines. Owing to the proximity of buildings, etc., the charges of powder were limited to 150 lbs. a mine. Notice was sent to all officers and a large number assembled to witness the spectacle, including General Alderson, C. B., and Brigadier General Bond, C. B., Director-General of Military Works. The two mines were successfully exploded at noon to-day. As soon as the attackers and defenders had resumed their original positions, a party of Sappers, headed by Lieutentant Binney, R. E., hurled themselves across the intervening ground into the craters where they at once started to improve the cover under cover of a heavy fire from two companies of the Lincolns, who had come out to assist the defenders, and who had with them two companies of Northamptons, endeavoured by their fire to prevent this movement. What would have actually happened is hard to decide, but it is obvious that a large number of the crater party would have been killed before ataining their object; but experience has shown that this course is necessary on such occasions, and is generally crowned with success.

Further operations are promised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

It is now settled that the Rawalpindi Cavalry Brigade Manœuvres are to be held at Wazirabad from 4th to 10th instant.

The Ahmednagar Brigade Training Camp is changed and will now take place from the 12th to 19th proximo.

The Lucknow Divisional Manœuvres near Rai Bareilly, which were to have been held in February, are now abandoned, but Divisional Manœuvres on a slightly reduced scale are to be held near Mirzapur instead, the dates to be notified hereafter. There will be no cavalry concentration in the Lucknow Division this winter owing to the heaviness of the cavalry relief.

The Bannu R. A. Practice Camps will be at Paniala from 10th to 20th proximo.

STAFF RIDES.

Dates for Secunderabad Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Secunderabad Division Staff Rides will now be as follows:—

Madras Brigade, 14th to 17th instant, near Puttur, Arcot District, if condition of country permits.

Southern Brigade, 14th to 17th instant, between Mettupaliyam and Podanur.

First Secunderabad Brigade, in first week in February; second Secunderabad Brigade, first week in February, near Mancherabad.

Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, end of January or beginning of February, probably at Hingoli.

Secunderabad Divisional Staff Ride will probably be held in February near Seringakalas.

A Camp of Instruction will be held from about 24th January to 14th February probably between Podanur and Karaimadai.

ILLICIT DIAMOND BUYING.

Years ago when diamonds were first discovered in South Africa, men arrived on the fields, their pockets stuffed with notes and gold ready to buy the rough stones as soon as they were found and to ask no questions. These traders were known as "kopje wallopers," and their business was in the beginning a genuine one. When, however, the system of licensing buyers was introduced, the "walloper" became an I.D.B., liable, if found out, to be sent to penal servitude for life. They continued to flourish nevertheless, and those who escaped conviction reaped enormous profits. One old I. D. B. boasted the other day of having made £30,000 in five months. Another bought in one week for £127 stones that he afterwards sold in London for more than £17,000. The successful I.D.B, however, has to have his wits about him. For not only are the police constantly on the alert, but his own illicit trade has brought into existence another equally illicit, that of the S.O.S., by whom, unless he is exceedingly careful, he is liable to be victimised in his turn. The letters S. O. S., it should be explained, means "Sellers of Snydes," and a "snyde" is a slang term for a spurious diamond, made to so nearly resemble the real thing as to deceive even experts. Of course, an I. D. B. who allows himself to be taken in by an S. O. S. has no legal redress. Nor, indeed, dare he even allow a whisper of what has transpired to get blown abroad. He must simply grin and bear it."

The death is announced of Col. A. M. Arthur, late of the 1st Battalion North Devons, at the age of eighty-seven. He was gazetted in 1858, became captain in 1864, major in 1877, and lieutenant-colonel in 1878.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, DEC. 1.—Lieutenant Chamberlayne, 1st Lancers, from Umballa.

Major Evans, 19th Punjabis, from England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sexton, R. A. M. C., from Meerut.

Major Wahsey, 62nd Punjabis, from England.

Captain Easton, R. A. M. C., from Rawal Pindi.

Major Durant, from Dum Dum.

Captain Forster, Royal Warwick Regiment, from Peshawar.

Colonel Whitehead Br. service from Peshwar.

Major Dallas, S. and T. Corps, from Lahore.

Major Thomason S. and T. Corps from Jullundhur.

Lieutenant Prince, 2 K. S. L. I., from Fyzabad.

Lieutenant Priestley, Dorset Regiment, from Bellary

Captain Curme, R. A. M. C., from Secunderabad.

Lieutenant Alexander, 81st Pioneers, from Bangalore.

Lieut. Halliday, 122 Rajputs, from Ahmedabad

Captain Reed, R. A. M. C., from Saugor

Major Thomson, R. A. M. C., from Mount-Abu.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wynch, 41 Dogras, to Cawnpore.

Major Brownlow, 21 Punjabis, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER —.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major Stapylton, 85th Battery, R.F.A. Belgaum, and Major Parry, 65th Batter, Newcastle.

Captain Hill, Adjutant, R.G.A., Aden, is transferred to No. 4 Depot R.G.A., Great Yarmouth.

Captain McLean is transferred from "T" Battery R. H. A., Umbala, to the 134th Battery, R. F. A., at Bordan on promotion.

Captain C. Blish, 7th Gurkhas, is appointed Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

Captain Murray, 58th Battery, R.F.A., is appointed to the Indian Ordnance Department and posted to the Rawalpindi Arsenal.

Captain G. H. Bayley, 45th Battery, R.F.A., on leave, has been attached to the R. F. A. at Cahir for duty, pending the arrival at Home of his Battery.

Lieutenant N. A. L. Day, 3rd Battery, R. F. A., has been appointed to the R. H. A. in India and posted accordingly.

The following Officers of the Royal Artillery embark for duty in India to-morrow:—

Lieut.-Col. Caddell, 43rd Brigade, R. F. A., Capt. L. S. Bayley, 31st Mountain Battery, Major Elwes, "T" Battery, R. H. A. and Lieut. Young, 69th Company, R. G. A.

BOMBAY AND THE CONGRESS.

Reported Disagreement.

The "Indu Prakash" of yesterday's date publishes the following:—

"On last Saturday, after the meeting of the Council, there was held also a meeting of the whole body of the Provincial Congress Committee which has now on its rolls 73 members. The business was, election to All-India Congress Committee of Bombay's representatives fixed at 15 in number. The election took place by means of voting papers circulated and filled up at the meeting the result being scrutinized by two scrutineers appointed at the meeting. The under-mentioned gentlemen were thus elected:—

"The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Mathuradas R. Javeri, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dishkit, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Devan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal, Mr. Harchand V. Bharvani, Rev. R. A. Hume, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Rao Bhadur Khandubhni and G. Desai.

"Besides these following gentlemen belonging to Bombay are under the constitution *Ex-officio* members of the All-India Congress Committee:—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

THE EXTREMISTS IN CONFERENCE.

"We learn, and we give the news subject to correction by any constituted authorities, if the Extremists have any, that they met, as arranged for, in conference on Saturday last, firstly for preliminary deliberations at the house of R. B. C. V. Vaidya and these for regular business at the office of a local Extremist organ and that several members from up-country were present. The debate was of an extremely hot character and there were several passages at arms between Messrs. Kelkar and Phansalkar, who were opposed to a seperate Congress of Extremists and Dr. Moonje, Balasahib Natu for others of the opposite view. This was so in spite of admission being restricted only to persons declaring themselves for a separate Congress of Extremists. Mr. Bodas also was half and half in views and one Bombay Extremist was not heard—nay he was even hissed. It was eventually determined that they should hold their Extremists Congress at Nagpur.

"Very likely they will have to guide their proceedings. Mr. Rasul, President-Elect.

"We also learn and give the news for what it is worth that a no-Congress deputation from Nagpur is to come pointing out great difficulties in the way of a Nagpur session and thus there is a probability of all these conferences ending in smoke and chaff. Another piece of very thickly rumoured news is that from hence has gone a deputation to Mandalay to take counsel of the Extremistic oracle there in regard to holding the separatist Congress.

Mr. Chaukar of Ahmednagar was the President of the Bombay Conference."

A WHITE PAPER issued by the War Office shows the strength of the Regular Army, Special Reserve, and Territorial Army on October 1, 1908, as compared with the corresponding strength on October 1, 1905. It appears that on October 1 last the total strength of the British Establishment (exclusive of permanent staff and Volunteer and Territorial Forces and the Colonial and Indian troops) was 167,870, as compared with 186,023 on October 1, 1905. The establishment has been reduced from 189,349 to 168,915. The number of recruits who joined the Regular Army between October, 1907-8 exclusive of Colonial corps) was 37,159.

CAPTAIN ANDREW has sent in his resignation as a member of the Lambeth Borough Council, on account of failing health. He was the "father" of the Council, and represented the people of Kennington on the Council and the old Lambeth Vestry for forty-five years.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 1.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament terminated to-day when the replayed tie of the previous evening between the Northamptonshire Regiment and Officers of the Indian Army resulted in a victory for the Northamptons by 3 goals to 1. If there is anything that shed a halo round this triumph it was the fact that the gallant Northamptons have exhibited their true colors as sportsmen for the first time since their arrival in Poona a few months ago and to intensify the pleasure it admittedly gave all to see them annex the cup after a hard and well-fought battle.

Mrs. Alderson in a graceful and touching a speech opened a vein of romance in her allusion to the regiment. At the same time nothing could strip the Officers of the Indian Army of the admiration and sympathy due to them, admiration of their splendid combined play and sympathy for their unexpected defeat.

In presenting the cup to the Northamptons, Mrs. Alderson said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I present H. H. the Aga Khan's beautiful challenge cup to the successful winners of this Tournament after this very exciting replayed match I should like to say, that, much as I appreciated the honour done to me in asking me to represent him to-day, I regret very much, as I am sure you all do, that he is not here to present it to you himself, and that he has not witnessed, as I have had.

The pleasure of doing, the daily keen contests, the excellent temper and the splendid play shown by the competing teams. And I also regret that the customs of her race and country present Lady Aga Khan from presenting her husband's prize in his absence, because I who have the pleasure of her acquaintance know how her kind graciousness would have pleased you all. But I hope that Captain Cassim Shah, his nephew, will tell him how much we all appreciate his kind and generous thought for British officers and British men in Poona in giving this challenge cup and of the pleasure the competition has given not only to the players, but to the lookers on. This team of the Northamptonshire Regiment has through out played a splendid game, and I heartily congratulate it on winning the cup and the regiment upon putting two teams in the field, and I cannot help saying how delighted I am it has won, because of the special interest I talke in this regiment from the fact that until my marriage my home was in the same Northamptonshire county. I also congratulate the team of British officers of Native Regiments on the magnificent fight they have made throughout, and I hope another time I shall see them win because being myself a British officer's wife all that British officers do well in works or play, in peace and war, I hold in very close interest and sympathy.

I have now the greatest pleasure in presenting in his Highness' name the Aga Khan Hockey Challenge Cup to the winners, the first team of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

Having presented the cup, three cheers were called by Lieutenant Bremner, the hard-warked Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, for Mrs. Alderson and three more for the winning team.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

Dec. 3rd, Jackal Club.
Dec. 6th, Sahar Hill.
Dec. 10th, The Kennels.
Dec. 13th, Parla.
Dec. 15th, Irla. (Parla Station,)
Dec. 17th, Santa Cruz.
Dec. 20th, Cross Road. Melon Ground.
Dec. 22nd, Jackal Hill. (Andheri Station.)
Dec. 24th, The Kennels.
Dec. 27th, Sahar Hill.

Proposed by-days but subject to cancellation.

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, December 5.

A class handicap: Course No. 36 by 30. Start at 3-30 p. m.

B class handicap: Course No. 36 by 30. Start at 3-40 p. m.

Tomtit class race and C class handicap: Course No. 34 by 2. Start at 3-50 p. m.

SHIKAR IN KASHMIR.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. H. Mallandaine has made another shikar record for Kashmir, by bagging two fine leopards within 15 seconds of each other. Mr. Mallandaine had just shot a bear above Satarin, and was returning back to camp by the Brass Nullah, where a horse had been killed the previous night. The party came up to the "kill" late in the evening and had the good fortune to find a female leopard and her almost full-grown cub devouring the dead horse.

Mr. Mallandaine shot the cub with his right barrel and with a splendid shot from the left, bowled the mother over as she charged.

It will be remembered that a record leopard fell to this young sportaman's rifle a short time ago.

SINCE her arrival in Australia Madame Ada Crossley has heard several of the choral societies sing, and she has expressed the opinion that for purity of tone she has heard nothing better in any part of the world. To a Melbourne interviewer she stated that she had told English musical critics that the Australian climate "bred" good voices. "My remark," she added, "caused some astonishment, it being held in some quarters that voices were more a physical than a climatic matter. I consider, however, that my argument can be established beyond doubt. Nowhere in my travels have I heard such vocal freshness or true musical quality as in our choirs. Their fitness for oratorio work has always struck me. Oratorio singing, too, requires temperament that has made it a musical form peculiarly suited to British people. The question of race has far more bearing on the subject than is generally supposed; but that opens up a wide field for discussion. I would like to see in Australia festivals held periodically on the lines of those that are so prominent a feature in English musical life. I can conceive of nothing more calculated to give music a finer uplift or to bring home to you the voice wealth of Australia."

THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM.

SIR RAY LANKASTER, F.R.S., in the latest of his popular papers on science in the "Daily Telegraph" has taken up opium as a subject of the hour. He says:—

That Europe is the original home of the opium-poppy, and not Asia, is even more contradictory of our settled traditions and belief than the fact that Europeans gave tobacco to the East. Yet it is the fact that opium like tobacco, came to the Far East from Europe. The opium-poppy does not grow wild in Asia, it is a cultivated variety of a Mediterranean poppy, the "Papaver setigerum" which has a pale purple flower, and was conveyed long ago, by man from the Levant to Asia. We have true poppies of four species which grow wild in England, all with splendid scarlet or crimson petals, easily distinguished from one another by the shape of the seedboxes, of capsules, which they form. If you scratch the surface of the capsule of one of these poppies a milky juice appears. It is this which is collected from the capsules of the much larger opium-poppy in India and China, and when dried forms a hard brown cake, which is called "opium" It consists of resinous matter, in which is contained a small quantity of the invaluable narcotic called "morphia," and also small quantities of other powerful poisons.

The pale-purple poppy of the Mediterranean (Papaver setigerum) was cultivated hundreds—even thousands—of years ago in the South of Europe and on the Mediterranean shores of Africa—not for opium, but for the oil (which can be expressed from the seed, "poppyseed oil." The oil is free from narcotic properties. The purple poppy is still cultivated for that oil in France, and poppy-seed oil is an article of commerce used as food, both in the pure state and for adulterating other oils. The earliest cultivation of this poppy is even as remote in Europe as 7,000 years for we find that the Swiss lake-dwellers of the Stone Age cultivated it and that the variety they obtained was nearer to the wild "Papaver setigerum" than to the modern opium poppy "Papaver somniferum." How and when it first was recognised that the narcotic substance "opium" could be prepared from the juice exuding from the cut capsule is not exactly known, but it is probable that it was not until the early Middle Ages that the poppy was cultivated for the habitual use of opium as a narcotic indulgence and that its earlier cultivation was as to some extent is the case at the present day, for the sake of the oil contained in the seed, its use in medicine requiring but a very small supply. The ancient Greeks were well acquainted with the cultivated poppy. Homer mentions it and at a much later period Theophrastus and Dioscorides do so. They call it "mekon," and were aware of the somniferous properties of the sap. Dioscorides whose wonderful book on plants dates from the first century of our era, speaks of the drug derived from the sap by the name "opos," and it is from that word that the name "opium" has come! The Romans cultivated the poppy before the republics and mixed its seeds with their flour in making bread. The story of King Tarquin taking the governor of a rebellious province into a poppy field, lopping off the heads of the taller poppie with his stick, and then turning to his visiter without a word, but with a look which said "That is the way to govern"—is evidence of the very early cultivation of the poppy by the Romans. Hebrew writings do not mention the opium poppy, though it seems to be certain that it has been cultivated in Asia Minor for at least 3,000 years. There is no evidence that the plant was cultivated in more ancient times in Egypt, although in Pliny's time the Egyptians used the juice of the poppy medicinally. In the Middle Ages it was, and in our own day it is, one of the chief objects of cultivation in that country, especially for the manufacture of opium.

The cultivated variety "P. Semniferum" of the present day differs from the wild "P. setigerum," in having the seed-capsule surmounted by ten or twelve stigmas (the free ends of the leaves which are united to from the capsule), instead of by eight as in the wild form. It seems that the introduction of the poppy from the shores of the Mediterranean into Persia, India and China is due to Arab traders, and is coincident with the rise of Mahomedansim, and it is probable that it was valued and cultivated from that time onwards, not so much for the sake of its seed and oil, as for the narcotic juice, which was made up by Arabian "confectioners" into a kind of paste, and eaten, as were other vegetable extracts—such as "bang," from hemp—for the sake of the pleasurable effects produced by its poisonous action on the nervous system. It is certain that the opium poppy does not occur at all in the wild state in the Middle and Far East. In 1516 opium was already an article of trade from India to China. The poppy was cultivated, and the use of opium known and frequent in India for some five centuries before that date. Probably the cultivation of the plant in China was not started until the eighteenth century.

It was the Chinese who hit upon the mode of indulging in opium by smoking it in a pipe. There is no record, written or pictorial, of this practice earlier than 1736, about fifty years before which date (1680) we find the smoking of tobacco represented on Chinese pottery. Very soon the Chinese were not content to import their opium from India, but large areas were put under cultivation with the Indian poppy in China and Manchuria. For a century or more the export of opium from India to China continued and increased as the consumption of the drug increased, the native Chinese production not being sufficient to meet the demand. In 1730 and 1796 the Chinese Government issued edicts forbidding the smoking of opium, and in the last century the efforts of the Chinese authorities to prevent the importation of Indian opium, whether with a view to suppress a dangerous vice or to favour the home grown article, led to war with England. In some parts of China—for instance, Amoy—three-fourths of the population are, or were until lately, opium smokers. Now it is believed that the Chinese Government is genuinely determined to put a stop to the dangerous and enervating indulgence in this narcotic, and the opium-growers of India will have to limit their output, and employ their land and labour for other crops.

It is the fact that the acting of opium (for it is not "smoked" there) does very little harm in India since it is not used by a large proportion of the people nor in excess. Many persons who have studied the subject maintain that the widely-spread injury caused by opium in China is due to the short time during which it has been in use there as compared with India. It is held that a population after a few centuries becomes immune to such poisonous but attractive indulgences by the killing out of those who cannot resist excess—and the suggestion is that the simplest way of dealing with such cravings for poison is to let those who have them and cannot resist their demand freely indulge and die, and their stock with them. This is, however, a slow and tedious way of eradicating an evil tendency. It may perhaps be the only way, and hereafter, when the production by careful and restricted breading of a sound and healthy population becomes recognised as being part of the duty of the makers and administrators of the law in civilised states, it is not improbable that we shall see something of the kind deliberately put into practice.

The opium-pipe and the mode of smoking at present in use in China are very different from the pipe and smoking of tobacco used there or elsewhere. I investigated the matter myself twenty years ago in an opium den near the London Docks, under the instruction of a polite Chinaman. The opium-pipe has a very narrow cavity, about one sixth of an inch wide. The prepared opium, in a condition resembling treacle is smeared on the walls of the cavity with a pin and the pipe is held to a lighted lamp. The flame drawn into the pipe causes the opium to frizzle and give of smoke, but it does not "light" and continue to burn. Each whiff which the smoker inhales has to be procured by applying the pipe to the lamp. The smoke is tasteless, and it requires a good deal of patience and several resmearings of the inside of the pipe before the smoker begins to experience the pleasant effects of the drug; these consist in the production of a sense of perfect contentment and indifference to all trouble and care, whilst the imagination gives a rose-colour, or an even more alluring aspect, to all that one sees or thinks of—until a gentle sleep closes the scene.

The Chinese, having obtained the seeds, cultivated the opium-poppy, and made opium before the prepared article was imported in any great quantity from India. There is, of course, no doubt as to the injury which is done to a population by the habitual use of opium. At the same time, there is no one who knows anything about medicine and the use of drugs who does not speak of opium with reverence and even affection. Forty years age at a dinner-party where the leading physicians of London were present, it was suggested that they should each write down in order of merit the ten drugs to which they attached the greatest value. I heard from one who was present that they all put opium in the first place, and that mercury, iodide of potassium, and ipecachuana followed in that order in the majority of the lists. The value of opium as a medicinal agent is one thing, its deadly effect on those who have become victims to its daily use is another. The origin of the medicinal use of opium can be traced to Egypt in Pliny's time, but beyond that nothing is known.

DANGER OF THE MOSLEM PILGRIMAGE.

"The annual movement of pilgrims in connection with the Moslem Haj of 1908-09 will soon be at its height. The Moslem year being 11 days shorter than the solar year, the days of Kurban Bairam, when the ceremonies near Mecca take place, fall each year 11 days earlier. In the present season they will coincide very closely with the Christmas holidays of the Christian world, or, rather, of that large portion of it which has adopted the Gregorian Calendar or New Style," says the "Lancet."

"At this moment, from all quarters of the Mussulman world streams of pilgrims are converging towards Mecca, and the ever-recurring question of the danger which they offer for the spread of cholera or plague to Arabia, and thence to the rest of the world, once again becomes of immediate importance.

"In the present year a pressing danger is offered by the great group of pilgrims from the North. These pilgrims, coming from many countries in Asia and from European Russia, have been compelled to pass through portions of Russian territory in which cholera has been very widely prevalent for the last three months.

"To Europe it is the returning pilgrims rather than those on their way to Mecca who offer the greatest danger; and it is of the highest importance that each of the main channels by which they travel should be provided beforehand with its appropriate sanitary barrier, so as to diminish that danger as much as possible. The main sea routes, and even the main caravan routes, have for years past been provided with such barriers under the International Sanitary Conventions. It is of obvious importance that similar defences should be organised in connection with the new and important route created by the opening of the Hedjaz Railway.

A LARGE PILGRIMS' LAZARET.

"It is satisfactory to learn that the permanent sanitary defence of the line has been seriously taken in hand by the responsible authorities. It is proposed to build at Tebuk (692) kilometres from Damascus and 610 from Medina) a large Pilgrims' lazaret, where the returning hajjis will be subjected to medical inspection, desinfection, and, in case of necessity, quarantine, before being allowed to proceed to Damascus. Such an establishment would be strictly comparable with the [illegible] maritime lazarets of Camaran, Abu-Saad ([illegible]), and El Tor, in which the groups of pilgrims [illegible] to choose the sea route undergo their measures of purification.

"It seems that in the season 1906-07 about 5,000 pilgrims returned by the railway; in 1907-08 their number rose to about 13,000; and in the future it is thought that this figure may be greatly exceeded. It is clear that the permanent lazaret will have to be a large and costly institution, and that it cannot be built in a day. But to meet the immediate danger an improvised lazaret, consisting of portable buildings and of a large number of tents, is, we gather, already being put up at Tebuk, on or near the site chosen for the permanent lazaret. Large disinfecting stoves have been sent there, and will be installed in one of the portable buildings, and arrangements are being made for adequate chemical disinfection in addition.

"These measures are of a much more elaborate character than those applied last year in the improvised quarantine station of Medaini-Salih, some 263 kilometres further down the line. It may be hoped that if this year's pilgrimage should be an infected one the far more serious measures that are to be applied at Tebuk will lead to, or be followed by, an equally happy result."

GRAPE CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Germs Killed within Five Days.

Among other fruits which fell under popular susp

BY THE WAY.

THE HAUT DE CRY ACCIDENT.

The Haut de Cry, near Sion, on which three tourists are believed to have perished, has a bad name for winter accidents. It has steep grass slopes, and when heavy snow lies on them avalanches are easily started. The most famous fatality occurred in 1864, when Tyndall's favourite guide, Bennen, and a M. Boissonet, perished. Bennen himself had wished to turn back, considering the snow slope too steep for safety, but had deferred to the opinion of the local guides. The story was told in the "Alpine Journal" by another member of the party, M. Gossett, who was nearly suffocated in the snow, but was dug out just in time. He computed the distance down which the avalanche carried him to be about 1,900ft.

THE AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Doctor John Bull's appearance in the Lord Mayor's Show has naturally revived the question whether there are really sufficient ground for crediting him with the composition of the National Anthem. The pros and cons of the question were first thoroughly sifted by Mr. Thomas Phinn, who was M. P. for Bath in the early fifties. As a barrister on the western circuit, Phinn prosecuted his researches locally, reaching upon good evidence, exhaustively stated at the time, the conclusion that the National Anthem was undoubtedly the work of its reputed writer, son of a landowner at Peylinch, in the parish of Wellow.

MR. BURT, M.P., AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Burt, M.P., has been been telling an interviewer of "Great Thoughts" that he has always thought the Labour Party was "too narrow," but the movement will increase as the years go by, although there may be considerable fluctuations. He holds that the natural allies of the Labour Party are the Liberals: "A very large number of the present Labour members have been returned by the hearty co-operation of the Liberals, and if they set themselves to fight Liberalism and the Liberals, there will probably be reprisals to the disadvantage and and loss both of the Liberals and the Labour Party, as between the two the Conservative candidates will come in. This would, in my opinion, be a great disadvantage to Labour and to progress generally." As regards the future of the Labour Party Mr. Burt is very optimistic. "It is a forward and progressive one, and can be productive of nothing but good."

A GENEROUS CHURCH.

The United Free Church, the "Christian World" thinks, deserves credit for the almost amazing power of its generosity. On the back of the adverse decision of the House of Lords came an appeal from its officials for £100,000. The appeal was duly responded to. On the back of that came another for £150,000, where with to build churches and manses for dispossessed congregations and ministers in the Highlands. This sum too has been practically raised. It looks as if a good deal of the spirit which animated the Fathers and Brethren of Disruption times still remains unquenched.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND GIPSY SMITH.

Reports have been received at the Free Church Council of the wonderful scenes witnessed at the Convention Hall, Washington, in connexion with the special mission of Gipsy Smith. Among the audience Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, was seen by a reporter, to whom he said he was heartily in accord with Mr. Smith and his work. "Mr. Smith is a wonderful man," said Mr. Bryce, "and he is doing a wonderful, work not only in this country but in England. His eloquence is superb . . ." But everybody who has heard him has a good word for the talented preacher.

MEDICAL SPECIALISM.

According to a correspondent of the "Lancet," specialism in the future is likely to make great inroads upon our medical traditions. He foresees the time when in every town, say, of the size of Oxford, there will be, in addition to dentists, specialists for eyes, ears, nose, throat and skin, &c., together with an anæsthetist. There will also be one or two general practitioners, who will sit in an office and simply make a preliminary investigation of a patient so as to advise him where to go. This organised system, the writer thinks, will make medical practice more efficient than at present, and will prevent the loss of power that is involved in the attempt of one physician to treat all complaints, and it would also lead, we should imagine, to a marked lessening of the time and money spent by students.

OLD BOOKS IN CANADA.

We gather from a statement in the "Canadian Courier" that some of the novels not quite of yesterday are most in demand in the Dominion. "I find," says one bookseller, "that Dickens sells better than any of the others. A good many Thackeray novels are in demand." "What about Lytton?" "There isn't a week we are not asked for 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' Then 'Kenelm Chillingly' and 'My Novel' are in no danger of being forgotten. Then there's Scott. He's as popular as Dickens. There's not a week that some boy doesn't come in for 'The Talisman' or 'Quentin Durward.'" This is cheering information, for as our contemporary remarks, the youth that is being nourished on such fare is not likely to worship false gods.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

A correspondent sends us some lines from the "Toronto Daily Star" supposed to be spoken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on reading in the Canadian Conservative Press their tributes to Sir William Mulock upon his retirement from public life. We give the two concluding stanzas:

If I should die to-night,
The "Hamilton Spectator" would forget
That it had ever tried my soul to fret,
And, quivering with remorse, would softly say:
"We always loved poor erring Laurier;
And though sometimes he caused our cheek to blench,
The only reason was he thought in French"—
It would, if I were dead for-keeps to-night.

If I should die to night,
Before my body was put underground,
The Opposition Press would gather round,
And intimate that I had done some good;
That, often, I had been misunderstood,
And hint that, now that I was dead and gone,
I might take rank in history with Sir John—
They would, if I were stark stone dead to-night

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents scurvy, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TOQUES COVERED WITH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemums have come into their own again with the commencement of the winter season, and modistes have not been slow to press them into service in these days when the millineral horticulturist is every with as particular to follow the times and seasons as is her indefatigable sister of field and garden. Some of the new dome-shaped toques have almost the effect of being composed of one single huge ragged chrysanthemum of the Japanese variety in a deep shade of plum, crimson, or even green.

PETAL RUCHES ENCIRCLING THE HATS.

The petals are composed of velvet and silk and alternately, and the only trimming required in the addition for the toque consists of two enormous circular discs of purple satin worked over elaborately in silver, and catching a couple of the weird and many-shaped quills or feathers, of which new examples appear upon the scene every day. Ruches of the chrysanthemum petals applied to a foundation of ribbon or net are likewise much in evidence, and produce much the same effect as the ruche of the uncurled feathers.

EVENING CLOAKS FASTENED WITH IMMENSE RIBBON BOWS.

In some cases the collars of the evening cloaks, which are designed to fit closely round the throat, as is the case in so many instance, boast a very wide sash ribbon of the softest satin, which is tied in front in an enormous bow, with long ends falling below the waist, while the effect is softened by little ears or vandyks of snow-white ermine, which are brought over it in much the same manner as a little turn-over collar, and give a wonderful dainty finish to the garment. Frenchwomen are besides greatly in favour of the method of threading the shawl-shaped cloak of thick Venetian or Irish lace all round with a very wide scarf passed through immense eyelet holes, and tying it in a huge bow low down at the back at the point where it flows out over the train. These shawl-pointed cloaks are, in fact, only really effective when worn over long trained jupes, which sweeps for some distance on the ground.

PETTICOATS IN SHADES OF YELLOW AND BROWN.

Paisley effect which have had such an immense vogue throughout the summer, and which have been exploited "con amore" in the matter of gowns and cloaks with signal success, and in every conceivable shade, have come to an anchorage at last in the realm of the "sous jupe." This winter the petticoat is being restored triumphantly to favour, but the new limp example naturally enough hold its own against all other styles, and crepe the chine and the softest satin are employed for its expression. For evening wear yellow in a variety of different shades, from primrose to marigold, will hold its own both for the gown and the underskirt, and a very pretty example of the latter was designed in pale corn-coloured charmeuse with a deep plisse frill of Paisley crepe de chine in lovely wall-flower tones of velvety brown, yellow ochre saffron, and tawny, the frill being bordered at the hem with four or five tiny ruches of gathered moth's wing brown velvet.

RETURN OF THE SKELETON LEAF.

Another novelty, or, to be more correct, a revival—which has returned before very many months have stretched between its last appearance and its present acceptance—is the skeleton leaf. This is carried out this year in exaggerated size and is covered with the finest veiling of crespe, which in no wise detracts from the skeleton effect, while instead of being pure white, like the old-fashioned bouquets of skeleton leaves, which provided a home hobby in days gone by, and were preserved from dust by huge glass globes, they are very delicately shaded in colour, and when forming the trimming of the new toques of velvet or silky beaver, have almost the effect of feather fantaisies.

TOILET NOTES.

Powdered borax should be kept at hand on every toilet, table not only to soften the bath water and whiten any oddments of embroidery or lace which may be rinsed out at home, but for the hands and complexion. Five grains of borax mixed with an ounce of oil of sweet almonds and an ounce of lime water represents an excellent bleach for the skin of the neck, whilst the addition of spoonful to the water in which the hands are washed will usually succeed in removing stains such as those caused by fruit or ink. Many women who make a practice of waving their hair daily with curling irons in course of time experience great difficulty in acquiring a lasting wave. A "rest cure" is the best remedy for such a condition, two or three days' freedom from curling or crimping being amply sufficient, whilst another good plan is that of damping the hair thoroughly before using the irons, a practice, however, which should not be persisted in too frequently for hygienic reasons.

AMERICAN DIVORCE.

Mr. Zangwill's Idea of U. S. Domesticity.

Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist, returned to London recently, having travelled by the "Minneapolis" from New York.

While in the States Mr. Zangwill was criticised for some incidental reflections on America's fondness for divorce, which some keen Americans detected in his new play recently produced in New York.

Mr. Zangwill told an interviewer that, like many other folk on this side of the Atlantic, he once held the view that the divorce was so easy in America that the marriage customs had become far too lax—till a speech by Mr. Roosevelt induced him to study the problem more carefully.

"But," said he, "I am convinced in regard to the great mass of American people that the married life is stabler and better than English married life in many respects. There is a considerable amount of divorce and re-marriage. I admit, but the people affected are the abnormals, not the ordinary average citizens who make up that great nation. We read so much about their divorces, and the travelling Americans who come across to Europe include an unusually large number of divorced persons perhaps. Possibly that is why we across here are inclined to think that divorce is so common among the whole people as to be almost a habit. Some European folk, in fact, when they meet Americans across here, instinctively wonder whether Mrs. American is the first wife with a divorce in prospect or the second wife—after the inevitable divorce."

"The American newspapers are responsible for a good deal of this mistaken impression: in fact I told some of the people over there that if they want the world to have a fair idea, a true idea, of their characters they must reform their newspapers!"

We hear too much of these abnormalities of American life, Mr. Zangwill thinks. "As a matter of fact," he said, "I have found the American nation a very level headed people, fond of domestic life and happiness. The great bulk of the nation are as affectionate and a sentimental people, in their married life."

Mr. Zangwill went on to say that he thought there was a bigger proportion of the really happily married in America that in England. Instead of being lax in their ideas of marriage and morality they were, in fact, rather prudish. Some of the problem plays dealing with the marriage problem in England would not be accepted in many parts of America.

"I know of some celebrated English plays which have been toned down in some respects before being presented to an American audience," said the novelist.

"The American divorce law," said Mr. Zangwill in conclusion "is for the exceptions—for the folk who have made a grievous mistake—and it affords them a loophole of escape from a life of misery. Comparatively few of the millions of America, however ever dream of seeking a divorce."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Everyone is interested enough in the Burnham Beeches to have read with regret that they are threatened with disease, and to hope that timely steps will be taken to arrest the evil. They are associated with the public spirit of Sir Henry Peek. Some forty years ago, when the estate seemed likely to pass into the hands of the builders, Sir Henry bought it, and sold off to the Corporation at cost price that portion of it on which the Beeches stand. One of their associations in English literature is with Thomas Gray. In his youth Grey spent a holiday with his uncle there. The uncle had been a keen hunter, and immobilised with gout, still made his house Liberty Hall for the dogs—in order his irreverent nephew says, "still to regale his ears and nose with their comfortable noise and stink." In a letter which at the time he wrote to Horace Walpole, and which Mason reproduces in those "Memoirs of Gray's Life and Writings" which served as a model for Boswell for his great "Life"—a letter, moreover, which Gray had to write, standing, as all the chairs were occupied by dogs,—he describes his appreciation of the Beeches: —"My comfort amidst all this is," he writes, "that I have at the distance of half a mile, through a green lane, a forest (the vulgar call it a commen) all my own, at least as good as so, for I spy no human thing in it but myself. It is a little chaos of mountains and precipices; mountains, it is true, that do not ascend much above the clouds, nor are the declivities so amazing as Dover Cliff; but just such hills as people who love their necks as well as I do may venture to climb, and crags that give the eye as much pleasure as if they were more dangerous. Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches and other very reverend vegetables that, like most other ancient people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds—

And as they bow their hoary tops relate,
In murmuring rounds, the dark decrees of fate;
While visions, as poetic eyes avow,
Cling to each leaf and swarm on every bough.

At the foot of one of these squats me I ("Il Penseroso"), and there grow to the trunk for a whole morning." The whole letter is charming for its familiar lightness of tone, and Mr. Gosse, who quotes, and also, a little, misquetes, part of it, comments: "This is the first expressions, as far as I am aware, of the modern feeling of the picturesque."

A NEW ELEMENT.

Mr. Gosse is probably right in docketing this passage as the first occurrence of an element that was to become prevalent in literature. That most graceful of writers, however, is not always so lucky in his detection of a "first instance." He errs in this respect at one point in his volume on Jeremy Taylor in the "Englishmen of Letters" series. There he accounts for the absence from Taylor's sermons of any inculcation of the duty of helping the poor by saying that that is "an essentially modern note," and adds, "It was bossuet, and not Taylor, who was to introduce the definite consideration of the cause of the poor and to bid the Christian world listen to the cry of their distress. The allusion, apparently, is to the Lenten course which in 1662. Bossuet preached in the Chapel of the Louvre, and especially to the sermon on "L'Impenitence Finale," the masterpiece of the course. There, indeed, there is much exhortation to help the poor, and with reason. Famine and epidemic disease were working hand in hand, so that families were dying off like flies at the doors of the rich in Paris, and in the country men were found dead by the wayside with grass in their mouths. But the note was not new with Bossuet. Preachers had never failed to insist on the "Seven Corporal Works of Mercy," the first four of which were feeding the hungary, giving drink to the thirsty, harbouring the harbourless, and clothing the naked, and those who have dipped into the work of such predecessors of Bossuet in the French pulpit as Peres Bourgoing, Caussin, and Claude de Lingendes tell us that such duties are repeatedly emphasised.

THE COWPER-NEWTON MUSEUM.

A genial correspondent who has earned a title to speak by having out of his own library filled up certain gaps on the shelves of the Cowper-Newton Museum throws out the suggestion that clergymen throughout the country might promote the prosperity of that institution by delivering lectures on William Cowper on behalf of its funds. It is worth considering. Clergymen have, in the shape of their congregations, a ready-made audience, and the audience has a ready-made interest in Cowper as the author of certain hymns which have the distinction of being not only popular hymns but also excellent poetry, while, even were that interest lacking, Cowper and his work furnish forth a theme rich both in tears and laughter which could well dispense with the adventitious aid of the limelight. The only objection one can see to the suggestion is that the twentieth-century clergyman is an exceedingly hard-working person and is apt to devote whatever time he can spare from his pastoral and pulpit work to the study of social rather than of literary questions.

AN UNKNOWN POET.

There could not be a more welcome sensation than to hear a new singing voice with a "timbre" of its own in the choir of the poets of to-day, and people are ready to prick up their ears when anyone utters a "Lo, here" or a "Lo, there." Many, accordingly, will read with curiosity Mr. Frederic Harrison's article on "An Unknown Poet" in the "Nineteenth Century and After." No publisher's name is mentioned, so probably the little volume reviewed is privately printed. It is made up of thirty-five sonnets, or rather fourteen-liners—for the Shakesperean pattern is adopted, and in at least one case the poet allows himself an Alexandrine as his terminal line,—and all relate to the same theme, a dead wife. The article is abundantly furnished with quotations, and they display all the simplicity, directness, and purity of thought as well as something of the "exquisite melody" which Mr. Harrison claims for them. Mere extracts, however, no more enable us to judge of a sonnet or sonnet-sequence than a cartload of sample bricks enable us to conceive of St. Paul's, and one cannot decide whether the whole is a poem, nor whether the author is a poet or merely a "man who has written a poem." To our thinking, the most truly poetic conception among all those extracted by Mr. Harrison is where the poet, after his wife's death, goes out to gather on her birthday

The summer posy that she knew so well.
He calls aloud to her favourite flowers:—
So, orchis, come, and woodbine as of old,
Come to my darling, each fair flower that blows,
Cowship and meadow-cress and marigold,
The last sweet blue-bell and the first sweet rose.
The flowers listen, and answer joyfully:—
We come, we come, O lead us to our Queen!
But the sad poet replies:—
Nay, gentle flowers, my weary steps must rove
And lay you on the grave of her you love.

There can be no doubt of the quality of verses such as these, yet certain of Mr. Harrison's judgments in the course of his article suggest that, as a critic, his decisions are more authoritative on the subject of prose than of poetry.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.
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THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in Bombay.
DUSSAULIN & Co. Agents in Pondicherry.

SAFES
If you are thinking of purchasing a safe, buy a MILNER.
The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.
MILNERS' SAFE CO., LTD.
ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
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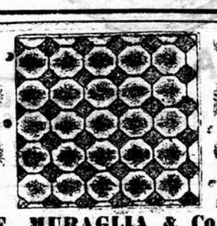
SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English, Qd. Not made of gelatine. Full directions in 4 languages.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S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Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trefford Hall," Lowest Prices.
800 sqr. yds. left A. M. (English) Guaranteed best Minton Chins. on the market.
300 " Dado Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort BOMBAY.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300,000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC." AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.
MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

OFFICE FURNITURE,
INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.
W. H. THORNS & CO.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNADERBAD.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the long wasted powers of the starving stomach and finally vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency, too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] tency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsies, &c., all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, floaty or other Deposits, Blood-stones, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
DR. DE ROOS' PILES AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the many cases of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and loss of [illegible] which [illegible] from [illegible] Bombay, Byculla, Poona, [illegible] Madras, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Manila, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Buluwayo, Salisbury, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden, Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, Tangier, Marseilles, Paris, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, Lucerne, Berne, Geneva, Interlaken, Zurich, Basle, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, London, and all Chemists and Stores throughout the World.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 30] [BOMBAY, DEC

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Flus.	Mnus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	95 15 16		1/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/2	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 5/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/8	2/16	
do, in New York ...	49 3/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·47 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4 83 3-4	3/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2½	since	25th May
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight.	2 3/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight...	2 3/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11½–1/8
*Closing tons of Silver.—Indian Bazaars buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but Steady
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 ,,
Imports	... 6,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·11 + 02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.
4·78	4·71	4·71	4·71	4·71
+01				—05
		—04		

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·72	4·73	4·73	4·72
		—04	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	85,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	42,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	75,000 ,,
Do to Continent	39,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35—10	
Futures—March of Dec. 9·16—08	Declined owing to unfavorable financial conditions and to Wall Street selling and receipts moving above expectations.
Do. do. March 8·17—14	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·75—10
Do. do. March 8·84—11
Closing Tone of Spot—Dull.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 38 May-June—London —nominal
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,948,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s. 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 3d. nominal.

SKIN SALES.

Goatskin sale opened to-day.
Goat skins offered 1,217,000
Sheep skins offered 1,188,000
Good demand.
Goat Skins prime, firm and prices par to ½d. higher.
Goat Skins medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Goat Skins common 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Arrivals:—
"Kt. Ernst."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

[TUESDAY EVENING.] [1ST DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Karachi	D. Khimji
2 Boxes Sovs.....	1,50,000	Durban	National Bank
4 Parcels Silver..	127	London	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 1st Dec..!
Money:—
The Bank of Madras rate has to-day been raised 1 per cent. thus making it 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
The Market has been unchanged and steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for telegraphic and 1s. 3 29-32d. for demand Bank bills. There has only been a small enquiry for Bank remittance and with business probably 1s. 3 29-32 T.T. could be done for this and next week combined. Credits are scarce but nearly all Banks will buy at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight for two mails. Far Eastern rates are firmer owing to the advance in silver quotations.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—1 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164 3 4

Government Paper:—
To-day has been the settling day in this market and a moderate business has been transacted. The Market opened at 94 9-16 ready and touched 94 5-8, but by the time the settlement was arranged an easier feeling set in and we close at 94 1-2 ready sold 94 5-8 for the settlement on 8th J. A say Cal-cutta market is advised steady at 94 9-19 for ready and delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 94·8
1st Settlement	,, 94·7

Bullion:—
On Monday Bar silver in London improved 1-8 for spot 22-5-16 and 3-16 to 22-3 8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3-8 better at 48 3-8. Locally the market has been unsettled. At the opening the tone was steady to firm at 57 ex duty but a Bank became a seller and the ready quotation fell to 56 3-4 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
Owing to the decline in the home markets and the continued scarcity of buyers here, our market opened easier, and prices were about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 below yesterday's closing rates. There is still very little doing and exporters are not at all inclined to operate. At the close the market is weak as under.

For ready cottan there was only a small demand and buyers are offering lower rates. Prices are giving way.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G Broach	227	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	222 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	209	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	191-2	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	182-3	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	178	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	182-3	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	178-6	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	..10,000 Bales
Total Imports	...18,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·69	4·69	4·69	4·62
	—02		

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·70	4·71	4·71	4·70	4·65
	—02			New position

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady for ready, but for forward delivery prices are giving way.
We quote:—
Ready... Rs. 8 5 0 to Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
May ... ... ,, 7 15 6 R. T.
Rapeseed:—
Forward delivery rates are easier, but there is only a moderate business doing.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6 8 0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore... ,, 8 0 0 B. T.
Gingellyseed:—
The market is steady and we quote as under.

Bold White 85p.c...	Rs.	44	8 0
Mimbara	,,	45	8 0
White Khandesh	,,	46	0 0

Poppyseed:—

Apl.-May	Rs.	9	8 6

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs.	30	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0, Jan-Feb.	Rs.	24	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Ready	Rs.	6	11 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Groundnuts:—

Jan-Feb	Rs.	40	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	7 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	14 0

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,460
India	69
Indian Specie Bank ...	55

Mills:—

David	462½
Finlay Mills	270
Kohinoor	820
Manockji Petit	3327½
New City of Bombay Mill ...	745
New Great Eastern	215

Presses:—

New Mofussil	650

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	333 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135
Fort Canning	490
Treacher & Co	600

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	119
Tapti-Valley	423 3-4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	13,545	bales.
Wheat	19,379	cwts.
Linseed	3,379	,,
Rapeseed	689	,,
Gingellyseed	24,851	,,
Poppyseed	4·9	,,
Groundnuts	1,247	,,
Castorseed	3,710	,,
Rice	6,424	,,
Myrabollams	4,096	,,
Cottonseed...	15,966	,,
Mowraseed...	1,574	,,
Gram	3,978	,,
Joowar	10,919	,,
Maize	188	,,

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Coal Market is still quiet, with little or no enquiry. Baraboni 31, Kosoonda and Nyadee 58 1/4, New Birbhum 58 1/2, Raneegunge 28, Standard 24 1/4, Bhalgira 20 1/4, Borrea (ordinary) 22 3/4 a-e the latest quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.		Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14	p. c.	1,490
Bank of India.....	100	50	5	,,	69
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12	,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10	,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 14	,, ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6	,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14	,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9	,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14	,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6	,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd	£75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43	p. c.	535

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		c-o	14
Rock Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		129
Bombay Ice Mf'.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill....	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 8		333½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250 100	250 100	p. c. 6 yr. 50		267½ xd. 395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		127
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17		12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	206
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		480
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.		nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited.....	Q. 75 D. 30 P. 150	60 40	Nils		dir. 9 66½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	246
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd	33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	13½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		d500
Century	100	100	50		360
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,745
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		280½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		960
Crescent	100	100	5		116½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,120
David	250	250	20		462½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...		600
Empress	500	500	25		365
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,625
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	35		475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	div 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10		192½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	75		993
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		860
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		880
Leopold	100	100	3		60
Lyzmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		3,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,327
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	745
Phoenix	100	100	5		110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20		215
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,430
Sun	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)..	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapaty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	28	126
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Bind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5	p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5	,,	119
Tapti Valley Railway Company	560	500	4	,,	452½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5	,,	xd 106

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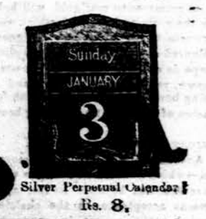

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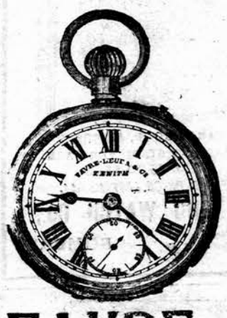

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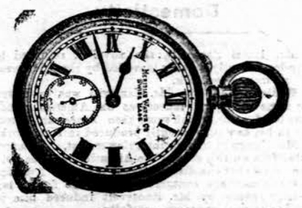

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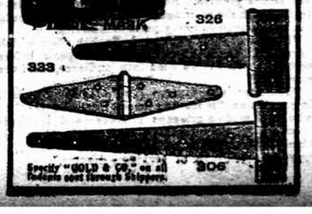

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SECUNDUABAD.

THE 61ST (P. W. O.) PIONEERS.

SECUNDERABAD, 25TH NOV.—The festivities in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the 61st P.W.O. Pioneers commenced on Monday. For many weeks past everybody belonging to the Regiment, from the smallest child upwards, has looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the "Week," during which a long programme of Sports and various entertainments will be gone through. The Anglo-Indian Press has recently dealt with the history and the splendid record of this fine Regiment, but it is not inappropriate to refer here to its recent achievements, namely the gallantry shown by Officers and men during the days of the Hyderabad Disaster. The public eye was naturally focussed at the time on Hyderabad, and few outside this Garrison are aware that it was the 61st Pioneers, commanded at the time by Major Andersen in the absence on leave of Colonel Brooking, who with the 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners turned out when the "alarm" sounded and doubled with shovel and pick to do the "professional" part of the work of damming the breached Jidimutla Tank in the face of very great danger for people with even a little knowledge of our local geography trembled at the thought of the frightful calamity that threatend had the water gained the mastery over man. But although the danger was not perhaps so apparent to the men at work, the British Officers fully realised that at any moment their men were likely to be washed away, and as one of the Officers was heard to say "what about the thousands that must have perished had we not stuck to it?" Deeds such as these, where men are ready and willing to sacrifice their lives at a time when the excitement of fighting is absent, are certainly worthy of being added to their scroll of honours. But resolute pluck and determination is inborn in the Indian Pioneer; for unless he gives himself up to real hard manual labour, he is not wanted, and if any better proof of the trite saying that "Labour maketh the man" were required, one has only to see the well-knit, muscular, hardy Pioneers and his offspring, for just as he is taught to make the most of his opportunities and never to be found idle, he early seeks the comforts of domesticity, with the very natural result that his progeny indeed, is one of the features of the Regiment, is large and, hence the festivities provide ample amusement for the budding sepoy and his sister whose training, by means of a most excellent Regimental School is just as thorough in its own way as the training of their progenitors. Altogether the 61st Pioneers are a big happy family and an excellent understanding exists between the British and Native Officers and the men of the Regiment.

As their records show, the 61st can proudly refer to Pegu and the Mutiny among their service honours, and right proud were the present generation to see a contingent of Mutiny veterans, and one even with the Pegu Medal, old heroes of Afghanistan and Burma and a small army of pensioners who turned up at Secunderabad from all parts of India as the guests of the Regiment for the occasion.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The week's programme provides sports in the, shape of shooting, swimming, gymnastics, hockey cross-country running, wrestling and athletics generally. The Regimental Ball and guest night will provide entertainment for the "Sahib log's" friends the nautch, native theatricals, fireworks, etc., will give pleasure to the friends of the Native Officers and men; and Saturday will witness the grand final in the shape of a Battalion ceremonial parade and Darbar and the presentation of mementoes.

Monday was essentially the children's day, but it also marked the commencement of the Rifle Meeting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brooking, the popular Commandant, opened the meeting by firing the first shot at 600 yards. Several ladies were present, and the weather was perfect. The Commandant of the 86th Carnatic Infantry had kindly lent register-keepers and butt markers, and three ranges were lent by the 96th Berar Infantry and 33rd Light Cavalry, and there were no less than 300 entries for the different competitions. The children, about 120, in number, began to assemble very early on the sports ground which was gay with bunting and decorations, and batches of them in turn were treated to motor rides in a large motor car belonging to Rajah Rai Ryan, which they, of course, enjoyed immensely. At 10-30 a.m. the whole trooped off to the lines where, being reinforced by a further contingent of about 150 young folk, a "burra khana" was provided, and the children sitting in rows were served and did full justice to some tempting "pillau."

The Rifle Meeting was carried on again from 2 to 4 p. m. and soon after "cease fire" had sounded the Childrens' sports took place and were well attended. A number of European children also watched the sports and were very interested. Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray honoured the occasion with his presence. and the Regimental Band as also the Pipers of the 10th (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners played during the afternoon. The programme was a varied one of thirteen events the most interesting and amusing races being a Skipping and a Egg and Spoon Race, a Thread and Needle Race for girls and a Wheelbarrow and Obstacle Race for boys. Of special interest were the Physical Drill display by 24 boys of the school and a skipping display by the girls. These boys worthy soldiers in embryo as they are, went through the regulation physical drill exercises in a manner which came tolerably near the professional work seen at the Central Gymnasium, and they looked particularly fit in white knickers and vests and with badges of the Prince of Wales feathers thoroughly earning the applause which greeted their performance. The skipping of the girls was quite a novelty. Adorned in the most gorgeous yet well blended colours, they never made a mistake. Skipping, I understand, was introduced quite accidentally by an Officer of the Regiment about two months ago and has since become the rage, every girl in the lines being possessed of a skipping rope. Both these events were rendered the more interesting being accompanied by the Band. Mrs. Brooking presented prizes at the conclusion of the Sports and the European guests left, but the children still had something more to look forward to with delight. A monster "Luckey Dip" containing handsome prizes was emptied, and then a liberal distribution of confectionary and sweet drinks took place, after which each child was presented with a lasting memento, in the shape of a medal with the inscription "61st P. W. O. Pioneers 1758-1908" with a ribbon bow of the Regimental colours.

At 9-30 p.m. practically the whole Regiment was present at an exhibition of the bioscope and magic lantern by the Paris Bioscope Company and Raja Deen Dayal and Sons. General Mackenzie-Kennedy was present as well as the ladies of the Regiment in the spacious shamiana where pensioners, men, children, etc., were accommodated and presented a very animated scene.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

On Tuesday the Rifle competitions were resumed at 7 a.m., and the event of the programme was the shoot off for the Regimental Challenge Cup, open to teams of ten, selected from (a) British and Native Officers, (b) Non commissioned Officers (c) Lance-Naicks and Privates and the Company Challenge Trophy open to teams of 8 per Company. The conditions were the same for both competitions, namely 800 yards at a bull's-eye target and at 300 yards at falling plates—time 30 seconds. The Non-commissioned Officers who are regular winners of the Cup started hot favourites. The Officers team led by 15 points at the long distance and just managed after a most exciting finish to gain the victory by 5 points the value of one falling plate knocked down. The Privates were a poor third. For the Company Challenge Trophy, "B" Company got home fairly easy winners, with "C" Company second and "A" Company third. Havildar Sayed Abdul Ghafur, "B" Company won the prize for the best aggregate in the Cup competition with a good score of 50. Private Azizuden, also of "B" Company was the winner of the best aggregate for the Company shoot with a score of 48.

While these competitions were in progress the pensioners were enjoying motor rides in the car very kindly lent again by Rajah Rai Ryan Bahadur.

In the afternoon the chief event was the knock-out match, a falling plate competition open to teams of 8 per Company. This match was fired off by two teams at a time. "H" Company won easily making some very good shooting, "B" Company being second.

The results of the Champion Stakes and Falling Plate competition are not yet to hand, but I understand that Private Azizudin, "B" Company, leads in the Champion Stakes, class A for marksman or first class shots, with a good score of 33. Pool Shooting has taken place on both days on the 33rd range and Lieutenant Ford has won two Regimental spoons others having won one each.

At 4 p.m. eight of the oldest pensioners were taken for a trip round the Hussain Sagar Tank in the regimental brake of the 33rd Cavalry, kindly lent by Colonel Grantham and Officers.

At 9-30 p.m. Colonel Brooking, all the Officers and what seemed to be the entire human occupants of the Pioneer lines assembled on the parade ground where, under a large shamiana, a nautch was held The shamiana was brilliantly lighted and a bevy o dancing girls, a conjurer, a Maypole and a skipping display by school girls, physical drill by boys, and gymnastics by the men, with Band and gramophone selections between the events, made up a unique entertainment which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present, every item being loudly applauded. It was a late hour before the fireworks, of which there was an attractive display, were seen. The Officers and guests were garlanded and joined in friendly intercourse with the veterans present, who in conversation proudly "fought their battles o'er again."

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 26th Nov.—The death occurred at 9 o'cock this morning of Mrs. Haig, the eldest daughter of Mr. O. J. Bird, Agent of the Bangalore Bank, Ltd. Mrs. Haig died of enteric fever contracted very shortly after the birth of her baby, The Bangalore Bank closed at an early hour to-day and the members of the Trades Association also closed their places of business at 5 o'clock as a mark of respect. The late Mrs. Haig was only 23 years old, and much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Bird and for Sergeant Haig, of the Carabiniers. The funeral took place this evening at the Oosoor Road Cemetery.

THE RESIDENCY GARDEN PARTY.

The Garden Party at the Residency this afternoon was a brilliant function and was attended by practically everybody in the Station. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and Mr. E. Maconochie, his Private Secretary, were present, Invitations had been issued to the following ladies and gentlemen, and with only a very few exceptions they were all present:—Colonel and Mrs. Aitken, General F. G. Atkinson, C.B., Colonel F.G. Anderson, Captain J. T. G. Adamson, Mr. R. B. Argyle, Major J. F Annesley, D. S. O., Major and Mrs. Bosanquet Captain and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. F Baker, Mr. F. T. O. Brickman, Captain and Mrs. T. C. Berke, Miss W. M. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. A J. Bhabha, Mr. and Mrs. R. Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Ross-Church, Mr. and Mrs. R C. M. Calvert, Major and Mrs. W. W. Chitty, Mr and Mrs. Fitzroy Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Carruthers, Miss DeSalis, Miss Shaw Captain and Mrs. N. B. E. Dawes, Mr. H. E. Day, Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, Mr. J. H. M. Douglas, Mr. A. C. H. A Eales, Captain and Mr W. Evans, Major and Mrs. J. M. Ewing. Miss E F. Ewart, Colonel and Mrs. C.I. Fry, Major and Mrs. Fleming, the Rev. J. W. Foley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Captain C. P. Gunter, Mr. C. D. Gregson, Captain J. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. C. A. Heycock, Miss Hewitt, Captain and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hogg, the Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Heycock, Major R. H. Hayes, Mr. P. Hannyington, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Captain and Mrs. A. K. Heyland, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Major C. E. Hendley, Captain and Mrs. F. D. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ismay, Major and Mrs. Elliot-Johnson, Major W. Jennings Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Krumbiegel, Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, C. B., Rev. and Mrs. W.A. Lowsley, Captain and Mrs.C. H. Liveing, Mrs. Lonsdale, Miss Lillingtone, Captain and Mrs. E. K. Molesworth, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Martin, Captain and Mrs. D. C. H. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore, Miss Moore, the Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. MacHutchin, Captain and Mrs. McEven, the Misses Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Molly, Captain and Mrs. Manby, Major and Mrs. Nevinson Miss F. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ormerod, Major General T. D. Pilcher, C.B., Captain and Mrs. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Parsons, the Rev. H, Pakenham Walsh, Major and Mrs. Quinton, Mrs. Richardson, Major and Mrs. Rampini, Captain and Mrs. W. D. Reid, the Rev and Mrs. E. P. Rice, Mr. N.S. Rudolf, Colonel and Mrs. Rayner, Captain and Mrs. Secker, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smeethe, Colonel and Mrs. J. Smyth, Major and Mrs Stevens. Captain and Mrs. Sadler, Major and Mrs. R. F. Standage, Captain and Mrs. Scott-Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Symonds, Mr. F. R. Sell, the Rev. A. Slater. Major Sorsbie, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Scovell, Mr. G. C. O. De Smidt, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall Slater, Major. and Mrs. E. M. Slayter. Major and Mrs. Symonds, Major and Mrs. Tottenham, the Rev. A. M. Tabard, Major and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Tait, Major and Mrs. Thomas, Dr. Morris, W. Travers, Colonel and Mrs. Tedd, Colonel Twite, Miss J.A. Vaughan, Miss Watt, Captain and Mrs. J. R. White, the Rev and Mrs. R. H. Welchmen, Mr. and Mrs. Hume-Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherel, Captain and Mrs. Wheatley, Colonel F. H. Yate, Colonel Brown-Synge Hutchinson, V. C., and Officers 14th (King's) Hussars, Colonel Wolly-Dod, Officers 1st Sherwood Foresters.

The Band of the 81st Pioneers was in attendance and played an excellent programme of music at intervals during the evening. Tennis, golf, putting competitions and croquet were the amusements during the evening.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 27th Nov.—Major-General F. G. Atkinson, commanding the local Cavalry Brigade, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Jones, 26th Deccan Horse, motored to Kunigal this morning to inspect the Stud Farm at that place. They returned to Bangalore this evening.

The investigation in the double murder case was taken up again to-day by the Second Magistrate, and with the exmination of the 23rd witness for the prosecution the case closed. The accused's statement was then taken down. He began by relating the rather complicated matters connected with his intimacy with various women, but had not come to the part he took in the tragedy when the Court adjourned for the day.

Shimoga, 25th Nov.—On Saturday last, the 21st instant, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore paid a flying visit to Shimoga. He was accompanied by Mr. E Maconochie, Private Secretary, Captain MacLenn, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Gopal Raj Urs, Dr. T. S. Nanjappa and Sirdar Subramanie. The party left Banawar in two motor cars at 8 a.m., and were met at Tarikere, the boundary of the District, by the acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. K. Chandy, arriving in Shimoga about 2 p.m. The Sillidars were drawn up at the Railway Station on the outskirts of the town and Venetian poles and flags lined the road to the principal pandal, which had been erected near the Barr Lines. Here a body of police was stationed and a large crowd assembled to welcome the Maharajah. A short halt was made and His Highness conversed for a few minutes with Mr. R. B. Plumer, the District Judge, Mrs. Plumer. Mr. S. Stremquist, Superintendent of the Manganese Mines, Captain Henderson, Father Peulnais, the members of the Bar and others were presented; an address of welcome in Sanscrit was read, and the cars were off again, and, almost before one had time to realise that the important moment of arrival had come, the motors had vanished. It had been arranged that tiffin should be served in the Memorial Hall, where all had been prepared and where Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Senior Assistant Commissioner, awaited the party. There was much consternation therefore, when it became known that His Highness had passed swiftly through and was then well on his way to Jog. The wisdom of this hurried journey was recognised later when it was found that the sun had already set before the steep descent of the ghaut had been made. Torches, however, had been sent four miles out and the sharp ziz-zags on the hill were safely negotiated. The travellers in the two big motor cars were ferried across the river to Mysore territory, arriving at the fine Travellers' Bungalow at about 8 p.m., having accomplished a run of 115 miles.

The camp was pitched near the terrace, whence a splendid view of the magnificent Falls is obtained. Dr. Usman, Civil Surgeon, preceded the party and had made the necessary sanitary arrangements, analysed the water supply, disinfected doubtful places and personally conveyed the fruit and vegetables to ensure safety from any possible contamination "en route." Forest Officers and shikaries were in readiness, for a shooting trip had been arranged; "kills" were tied up at Talgoopa and near the bungalow, where tigers were known to be. But even in a Maharajah's Camp, "bundobusts" will sometimes go wrong; and great was the disappointment when it was discovered on arrival at Jog that the rifles had been forgotten?

Sunday was spent exploring the beauties of the place and the following evening there were illuminations, with beautiful effect, on the waterfalls. On the morning of the 24th start was made for the return journey; a short halt was called at Sagar, where an address was read. Then His Highness motored straight on to Chorodi, the junction for the manganese mines, were the special train was waiting with Mr. S. Stromqnist, Superintendent, and the mining officers in attendance. The Maharajah alighted and Mr. Wyllie, Chief Assistant, and others were presented.

The special train, with its two cars gaily decorated with red and white cloth and comfortably arranged with chairs, etc., was boarded by His Highness and a party of fourteen, and started at 2-30 p.m., for the half hour's run up to the mines. The quarries, with their terraces, one above the other, cut out of the side of the hill, were inspected; the new self-acting incline for removing the ore was seen at work and the working of the mine was explained to His Highness, who showed much interest in it all and was well pleased with what he saw. Tents had been pitched, where lunch was served and after a short rest H. H. the Maharajah left for Shimoga. On the way back a slight contretemps occurred, with might have resulted in an awkward accident, but it happily proved merely an amusing episode. The little engine of the special train in trying to make up time, caught a bit of ballast and had its front wheels derailed but fortunately the cars kept the rails. Everyone at once jumped out and helped to right the engine. His Highness, insisting on lending a hand. After about 10 minutes' hand work the train was again got under way and arrived safely at Chorodi at 4 p.m.

Shimoga was reached an hour later. He Highness then made a short tour of the town. He visited the site for the new extensions and drove to the Memorial Hall by way of Brahmin Street and the Main Bazaar. The Hall and been admirably fitted up and furnished as a Reception room and arranged with private apartment for His Highness. Banks of crotons and ferns lined the steps up to the verandah, the Barr sepoys and the Sillidars were drawn up as a Guard of Honour outside, and an enthusiastic crowd filled the Park, all eager to catch a glimpse of their Maharajah as he passed through their midst. When His Highness alighted, the Sanskrit Pundit recited verses, and flowers and fruit were offered, the European ladies and gentlemen of the Station were introduced by the Deputy Commissioner and then the Maharajah retired to his private rooms where dinner was prepared. Mr. Maconochie and Captain Mac Lenn were the guests of Mrs Plumer.

A Durbar was held later, when all the officers of the District, the Mahomedan Kazi, the members of the Bar and merchants of the place were accorded interviews. The town was well illuminated, fireworks were displayed and the Barr Band was in attendence as His Highness and party drove to the station where a large concourse of people had assembled to bid him farewell. The Maharajah left for Bangalore by special train at 10 p.m. and was escorted to Birur by Mr. K. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Police, Kadur District.

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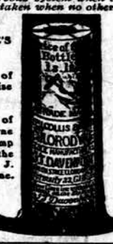

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